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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 124 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1949 Price: 2 ANNAS

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SHANGHAI UNDER COMMUNIST RULE

BLOODLESS OCCUPATION COMPLETED

REDS TURN SOUTH

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25. (PTI-Reuter).

Peiping Radio claimed tonight that Communist forces striking along the Hangchow railway, south of Shanghai, has captured a town only 28 miles west of the big port of Ningpo, in Chekiang Province.

According to a Shanghai message, the American-owned Shanghai "Evening Post" appeared on the streets tonight in spite of earlier reports that it would not be published.

Citizens Urged To Resume Normal Life

FLEEING NATIONALISTS SET DUMPS ABLAZE

SHANGHAI, May 25.

THE BATTLE FOR SHANGHAI HAS VIRTUALLY ENDED. THE CITY LARGEST IN ASIA AND FOURTH LARGEST IN THE WORLD FELL WITHOUT SERIOUS FIGHTING.

Serious Nationalist threats of fight to the last man and of making the city a graveyard to Communists almost bogged down to nothing as column after column of Red units systematically streamed in and took control of strategic points all around the city.

Nationalist rearguards who failed to join the main plank of withdrawing forces, however, indulged in sporadic firing. The first flash of alarm in the city passed quickly and the people heaved a sigh of relief at this bloodless changeover.

Communists set about the gigantic task of administering the city, teeming metropolis of 6,000,000 people, within a few hours of their occupation.

As night fell, big explosions and fires lit up the northern sky showing that Nationalists, fleeing across Soochow Creek into the slum suburb of Honkew, were blowing up ammunition dumps near Kiangwan airfield.

Public bodies and "progressive leaders" in the newly-occupied main city established a Security Committee to maintain public order and safeguard the people "in co-operation with the Peoples Liberation Army". Chairman of the new body, Dr. Unu Yen, led the Shanghai peace delegation to Pieping two months ago.

The Committee issued an appeal to factories to resume production, public utilities to keep essential services running, and Government organisations to carry on while waiting for the army to take over.

PROCLAMATION.

As the greenish-khaki Communist cloumns marched in a proclamation was issued calling on its 6,000,000 citizens to remain calm and carry on business as usual. Workers were urged to stay at their posts and not to resort to any destruction.

The proclamation bore the signature of veteran diplomat Dr. Wuh Yen, who led the Shanghai peace delegation to Communist-held Peiping two years ago. Within a few hours the city walls were plastered with pro-Communist slogans "long live Mao Tse-tung", "Support Mao Tse-tung's new programme", and "Rise and help reconstruct Shanghai".

The Security Committee threatened looters with severe punishment, and promised refugees quick relief.

By evening Communists were in complete control of the main city area south of the creek, and Nationalist troops to the north seemed definitely on the way out.

Throughout the day, the Communists combed outlying districts for Nationalist stragglers, whom they disarmed, stripped of Nationalist insignia, and offered the choice of going on their way or joining the Communist forces. Hundreds of Nationalists trapped by the entry made bonfires of their uniform.

RETURN TO NORMALCY

Streets were again packed with peddlers and sightseers. Many shops reopened for business. Communist troops were perfectly disciplined. All regular police remained at their stations, but groups of unarmed volunteer police directed traffic and patrolled certain areas. Foreigners stayed indoors, following orders of their consular authorities.

Students of the American school sat quietly for examinations while the city changed hands.

All foreign-owned public utilities were functioning normally, and although the American-owned "Shanghai Evening Post" did not appear today, three morning papers including

(Continued on Page 7)

Common Policy Towards Reds

U. S. SUGGESTION

India Asked To Join In Talks

WASHINGTON, May 25. (PTI-Reuter): The United States has proposed that "like-minded" nations should join in framing a common policy towards the Communists in China, the State Department disclosed today.

Discussions on these lines have taken place only on an informal basis as yet, but it is understood that the United States will shortly call a conference of interested nations.

"The United States suggestion is that none of these nations should recognise a Communist regime in China without previous consultation with the others.

Nations, which it is learned the United States has asked to join in a unified policy, include Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Australia, India, Pakistan, New Zealand, Ceylon and South Africa.

LONDON, May 25. (PTI-Reuter): The first British tank troops ever to serve in China will leave Southampton for Hong Kong in the troopship "Dilwarra" on Wednesday. They are men of the B. Squadron, Third Royal Tank Regiment, now at Bovington camp.

COINCIDENCE?

GREENVILLE, Mississippi, May 25 (UPA): Five years ago, hat cleaner Chris Mariolis donated a hat to the Greek war relief drive. Today it was back for cleaning. A European displaced person, who arrived here last week, brought the hat to Mariolis' shop.

FRAUD IN NAME OF GANDHI FUND

One Arrest In Gwalior

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALOR, May 25.

The Morar Cantonment police today caught red-handed one Mr. Soowalal, a resident of Morina District with receipt books for the Gandhi Memorial Fund. It is said that Soowalal, clad in Khadi with a Gandhi cap, was collecting donations from Harijan peasants of some villages in the name of Gandhi Memorial Fund and the Congress organisation. He was also reported to have exploited the name of Mr. Radhelal Vyas, former Revenue Minister of Madhya Bharat, in promising 25 acres of land to each donor.

C. A. Discusses Abolition Of Reserved Seats

SARDAR'S PLEA TO MINORITIES: "FORGET THE PAST"

NEW DELHI, May 25 (A.P.I.).

THE Constituent Assembly of India today considered the recommendation of the Minority Advisory Committee to abolish reservation of seats in Legislatures for minorities except for Hindu and Sikh Scheduled Castes.

An attempt to move closure at 11-40 a.m.—20 minutes before the House adjourned for the day—failed, as many members desired to speak. The debate is expected to be concluded tomorrow.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, initiating the debate on the Committee's recommendation, appealed to the majority community to be generous to the minorities, and to the minorities, to "forget the past"

The concession to the Sikhs, he said was "not a good concession" in the interest of the Sikhs themselves, but "till the Sikhs are convinced that this is wrong, I would allow them to have it".

THREE AMENDMENTS

Three amendments were moved today, one by Pandit Thakurdas who wanted to ensure that the reservation of seats automatically ceased after ten years; a second by Mr. Mohd Ismail (Madras), seeking to continue separate electorates for minorities; and a third by another Muslim member, Mr. Z. H. Lari (U.P.) seeking to introduce the system of cumulative votes in multi-member constituencies.

Among those supporting Sardar Patel's motion were the Muslim members Mr Nazirruudin Ahmed (West Bengal) and Begum Aizaz Rasul (U.P.), the Indian Christian leaders Dr. H C. Mookerjee and Rev. Jerome D'Souza, and the Harijan representative from Madras Mr. S. Nagappa.

RESERVATION FOR MUSLIMS

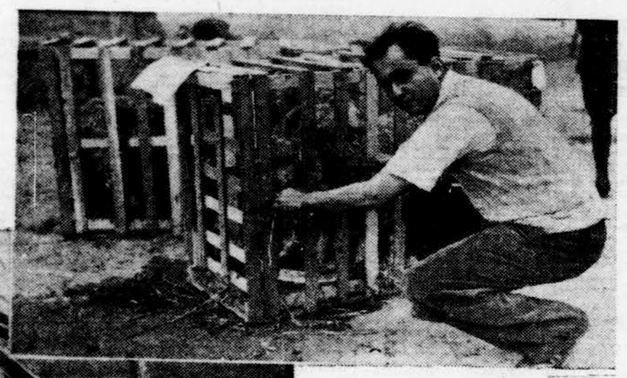
Mr. Syed Muhammed Saadullah (Assam) pleading for continuance of reservation for Muslims, said that of the four Muslim members present at the last meeting of the Advisory Committee, only one—Begum Aizaz Rasul—had supported abolition of reservation. Another Muslim member had opposed abolition, while Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Hifzur Rahman, according Mr. Saadullah, had remained neutral.

The Advisory Committee's proposals do not affect the recommendations of sub-committees with regard to representation of tribals in the Legislatures and the special provision made for the representation of Anglo-Indians.

(Details on Page 4)

GOATS AND HORSES COME BY AIR

The Angora Goats flown from Texas will go to the experimental breeding station at Hissar to help produce a better-wooled breed out of the sturdy sheep of Rajaputana.



Major R. B. Kennard leads one of the string of four race horses down the ramp of the T.W.A. freight carrier, "Bombay Merchant."

ANGORA GOATS & RACE HORSES FROM U.S.

First Aerial Shipment Reaches City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Four Angora goats and four thoroughbred race horses from the Texas Agricultural Experimental Station, Senora Texas, U.S.A. reached Bombay this morning.

These animals made the first part of their long journey to Dallas by rail from where they were flown to Washington to connect with the TWA freight plane, "Bombay Merchant", which landed at Santa Cruz early on Wednesday morning.

The Angora goats which stood their journey well, are meant for the Government livestock farm in Hissar, where they will be used to produce a better breed of wooled sheep from the famous Rajputana herds.

The race horses which are property of General Shumsher Jung Bahadur of Nepal are:

"Windy Wold", chestnut colt of 1946—Wyndham out of Cramfit; "Little Lord", Bay Gelding 1946—His Grace out of Lady Loaniningdale; "Fair Ray", chestnut colt 4 year old—Fairway out of Dawn Ray; and "Olney", chestnut colt 1946—Fairway out of Organza.

The horses which arrived fit, will entrain for Bangalore for the purpose of acclimatization before they are raced at the coming season in Calcutta. Major R. B. Kennard accompanied the horses to Bombay.

This is believed to the first aerial shipment of race horses and goats from the U.S.A. to India.

RTC ON GHETTOLAND

NEW DELHI, May 25, (A.P.I.): The Government of India, it is learned, will shortly decide on their line of action on the United Nations General Assembly's resolution suggesting round table talks between India, Pakistan and South Africa to discuss the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The Government will take their decision in consultation with Mr. M. C. Setalvad, leader of the Indian delegation at the U.N., who is expected to arrive here on May 31 or June 1.

Sholapur Mills Enquiry Report

MISMANAGEMENT OF A GROSS TYPE

Reason For Failure While Others Prospered

THE Inspectors appointed by the Bombay Government to investigate the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., have mentioned in the technical report which has been submitted to the Government, that according to their conservative estimate the loss sustained by the Company over seven years has been approximately Rs. 699,00,000.

Owing to several reasons mentioned by the Inspectors, it would have been difficult to arrive at exact figures with regard to several matters. But they indicate clearly that the loss would be far above this figure. Yesterday we published the general conclusions, recommendations and suggestions of the Inspectors for rescuing the concern from the condition in which they find it.

The central recommendation was for Government to intervene immediately in the interests of the key industry in general and of the shareholders of the Company as well. Today we publish extracts from the report to show the close calculations by which the Inspectors arrived at their revelations.

As it is essential to have the background of the concern before one's mind, we give from the report a brief account of the Company's three-quarters century history. The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited owns a mill at Sholapur with spinning, weaving, dyeing and bleaching equipment and also holds a licence for the supply of electricity to Sholapur Town. The mill was started 75 years ago as a small spinning mill. Today, instead of a small spinning mill, it has become a large concern having three mills inside, namely "A", "B" and "C" mills with a very big dyeing and bleaching house.

It has also two big turbines and one steam engine. Most of the plant is operated by electricity generated by its own turbines. The mill has also some 8,33,000 square yards of land in Sholapur and owns 109 acres of land at Latur where it has a ginning and pressing factory of its own. From January 14, 1937, Messrs Morarka and Company were appointed Managing Agents.

COTTON

In a Textile Mill, cotton pases through a number of processes in Spinning leading to its conversion into yarn which is either sent to the Winding Department for manufacturing cloth or, as the case may be, to the Reeling Department or to Dyeing and Bleaching Departments from which it merges for use in the manufacture of cloth. With the varieties of cotton used in this mill, it is expected in conformity with the opinion of technicians, that the loss upto the Spinning Point should not exceed 20 per cent to 22 per cent but, in this particular mill, the loss attains an abnormal percentage of 28 which indicates a dead loss of about 5 to 7 per cent in cotton. With 30,000 bales of cotton annually consumed in a mill

(Continued on Page 7)

DR. LOHIA AND 48 OTHERS ARRESTED IN DELHI

Police Use Teargas To Disperse Socialist Procession

NEW DELHI, May 25. (A.P.I.):

DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA, Socialist Leader, Mr. Prem Bhasin, Acting General Secretary of the Socialist Party, along with 47 others, were taken into custody here this evening for taking out a procession in defiance of the District Magistrate's order banning meetings and processions.

Two girl volunteers of the Socialist Party were also brought to the police station but were later released.

The processionists were teargassed near the Nepalese Embassy as a result of which seven persons, including Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, sustained injuries from burns. Five to six shells are reported to have been fired.

The processionists numbering about 100 were marching to the Embassy after holding a meeting in Connaught Place to make a representation to the Ambassador for the release of the Nepali National Congress leaders now in prison.

It is stated that permission was granted to the Socialist Party to hold the meeting in observance of the "Nepali Day". The meeting was held to mobilise public support for the demands of the people of Nepal for political reforms. Permission was not obtained to take out the procession.

The procession was stopped by the police near the Nepalese Embassy and asked to disperse but the processionists insisted on proceeding to the Embassy. They squatted on the road and refused to disperse when tear gas was used.

Those arrested also include Mr. S. K. Saksena, Provincial Secretary, Mr. Rajinder Sachhar, Labour Secretary and other trade union workers of the Socialist Party.

Gurkhas Join Karens

BITTER BATTLES

RANGOON, May 25, (PTI-Reuter): Rangoon Radio reported today that 200 Gurkhans had joined Karen insurgents at Papun in the Salween Hills east of Pegu.

It said the army was well aware that the Gurkhas had been "inveigled" into joining.

The 3,000 Gurkhas in the Burma Army, are of Burmese domicile and most are claimed to be loyal to the Government.

The battle was still raging fiercely tonight with the volunteers receiving reinforcements, it added. The same source reported 200 Karens massing near Indagaw in the Pegu area and claimed that Government troops had beat off rebel attacks on the Myitange railway bridge south of Mandalay.

Government losses were put at two killed and two wounded.

Heavy Downpour In The City

ONE INCH IN TEN MINUTES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The pre-monsoon showers intensified this evening when for about 10 minutes there was a heavy downpour in the city and thereafter drizzling continued for some time. Rainfall of one inch at Juhu and about 1.22 inch at Santa Cruz, was recorded during this period.

The Santa Cruz weather forecasting station late on Wednesday night stated that squally weather and heavy rain might commence in Bombay with the burst of the monsoon within the next 36 hours.

After this evening's rainfall, the temperature in the city has come down to 91 degrees.

Muslim League To Re-Enter Politics?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The All-India Muslim League has decided to enter politics again, which is evident from a circular reported to have been issued to all provincial and primary Leagues in India by Mr. Mohd. Ismail, President, All-India Muslim League, from Madras.

"Muslims are a community and for their religious, cultural, educational, social and political purposes, the League cannot remain inactive", runs the circular.

Citing "examples" from the recent sessions of the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Ismail adds, in the circular, "Recently we demanded religious training and Urdu as a medium of instruction in primary schools for those whose mother-tongue is Urdu, but the majority community was against us. How could such of our demands reach the Government through the majority community organization?

"In these days of joint electorates, to maintain peace and harmony it is necessary that the League should revive its political work also".

Forrestal Laid To Rest

WASHINGTON, May 25, (U.P.A.): The broken body of James Forrestal was laid to rest today among the nation's heroes at Arlington National Cemetery. President Truman headed a throng of top Government officials paying final respects to the former Secretary of Defence in rites held in the massive amphitheater behind the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

(SEE PAGE 10)

INDIA MUST BE ALERT TILL PEACE COMES TO KASHMIR

Defence Minister's Warning

NEW DELHI, May 25 (A.P.I.).

INDIA'S Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, said today that Kashmir was of vital concern to India and the "Indian Government must be alert till a peaceful solution was reached."

India, the Defence Minister added, was sincerely trying to come to an agreement with Pakistan over Kashmir, but nobody knew what would be the result. He however, expressed the hope that U.N. Kashmir Commission would be able to bring about a peaceful solution,

Sardar Baldev Singh was addressing a rally of ex-service-men and their relatives at Gurgaon, in East Punjab, 25 miles from Delhi.

The Defence Minister awarded a purse of Rs. 101 each to 75 widows of the soldiers who lost their lives in Kashmir operation or in the last world war.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon presented to the Defence Minister a purse of Rs. 51,000 for the welfare of ex-servicemen.

The Commander-in-Chief, General K. M. Cariappa, who also addressed the rally assured ex-servicemen that the Government would try their best to employ them.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Doctor for Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary at Matunga. Apply Box No. 755, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a L.C.P.S. as Personal Physician for a family in Bombay. The applicant desiring the post should apply stating his caste, age, experience and minimum salary expected. Free accommodation will be provided. Apply immediately Box No. 746, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Maintenance Engineer for a Metrovick Turbo Alternator set directly coupled running at 3,000 R.P.M. having jet condenser. Steam pressure 200 lLs. with 200 deg. superheat. Those who have worked on such Turbo Alternator set should apply stating academic qualifications and experience mentioning minimum salary acceptable Box No. 4519, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted First Class Mechanic/ Salesman with personality and good appearance well-experienced in maintenance servicing repair of air compressors pneumatic electric tools and prepared to travel. Write stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box No. 4538, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Manager for Madhavbag Trust Salary Rs. 200. 5/300 apply stating qualifications and experience to Trustees of Madhavbag. (733)

Wanted experienced Compositors (English) for a leading daily. Apply with certificates to Box No. 205, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Ladies and Gentlemen, make penfriends of pleasure Hobbies or any business through the Punjab Literary Society, G.P.O. Box 1071, Bombay No. 1 (Ladies enrolled free) 679

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Matheran—visit Lord's Central Hotel, with all home comforts. Phone No. 28 (3174)

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Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for all Specialisation and Professional Diploma Courses for training throughout May Vacation and thereafter for next year's examinations. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 753

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara Travancore.

MEDICAL ADLETS

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Available high class Lathe, Shaping, Drilling Machine, Sugarcane Crusher. Enquire Luxmi Eng. Co Ltd., 28, Strand Road, Calcutta. 719

For Immediate Sale (1) Three Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boilers with chain grates and (2) spares for 400 K.W. and 200 K.W. "Bellis and Morcom" Sets. Available at Kustore Colliery. Inspection by appointment. Apply to: Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd., Kustore Colliery, P.O. Kusunda, Manbhum. 4528

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

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Head Office: Bombay.

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Capital Paid-up:	Rs. 1,99,36,750
Reserve Fund:	Rs. 2,49,36,750

A Branch of the Bank will be opened on 7th June, 1949 at Hyderabad (Deccan).

Address:
874/2, Sultan Bazar,
Post Office Box No. 134
Hyderabad (Deccan).

Telegraphic Address: "STRINGENT." 4534

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED for the Tata Main Hospital at Jamshedpur one LADY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER. Grade Rs. 270-15-300-20-400-25-450; free unfurnished quarters, or 10 per cent of salary in lieu thereof and other allowances permissible under the Company's rules. Private practice allowed outside duty hours. Qualifications: A Medical Degree. Age below 35 years. Apply with full particulars stating qualifications, experience and age to the Asstt. Director of Personnel (Employments), The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur before 6th June, 1949. 4530

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, 14th June, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1948.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. P. Cumming as Director.
(4) Two of your Directors, Mr. H. P. Cumming and Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas, retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas is interested as a partner in the firm of cotton buyers to the Company.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th June to 15th June, 1949, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited
A. L. HUTSON,
Managing Director.

Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1949. 4532

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, 14th June, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1948.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. P. Cumming as Director.
(4) Two of your Directors, Mr. H. P Cumming and Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas, retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Pratapsinh Mathuradas is interested as a partner in the firm of cotton buyers to the Company.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th June, to 15th June, 1949, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company Limited
A. L. HUTSON,
Managing Director.

Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1949. 4533

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES
Office of the Director of Supplies, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, Bombay invites Tender No. BOM-H2/3131 to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on 9-6-1949 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 7/- (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash, by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No. full name and address of the remitter) for:—

Description.	Quantity.
Dog Spikes 5/8"x 4.1/2" long M. G. to IRS Specn. No. T2-39.	Tons—Cwts. 117—17 or (4.10,000 Nos.)

Applicants not already on the approved list of this Department or the late Department of Supply must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already blacklisted. 5435

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

No. 18927/151.—In supersession of the order, dated the 31st May, 1943, issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, requiring intending omnibus passengers to form queues which was last renewed for a period of six months on the 19th May, 1945, it is hereby ordered that intending omnibus passengers waiting at bus stops for omnibuses shall form queues on the pavement parallel to the kerb or parallel to the edge of the roadway where no pavement exists and that no intending omnibus passenger shall enter any omnibus until passengers who wish to alight have done so, and then only in strict rotation in accordance with his position in the queue.

This order is made under section 23(1)(d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, and shall remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

H. E. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 19th November, 1945.

NOTE.—The above order which was extended by my orders, dated the 1st May, 1946, 8th November, 1946, 8th May, 1947, 18th November, 1947, 17th May, 1948, and 18th November, 1948 upto and including the 18th May, 1949, is hereby further extended under the provisions of section 23(1)(d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, for a further period of six months from the 19th May, 1949.

M. M. CHUDASAMA,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 18th May, 1949. 5436

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

NOTICE

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD., beg to give notice that on and after SUNDAY, the 29th May, 1949, the SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT of the Bank at Kalbadevi Branch, Bombay, will remain OPEN on all Sundays between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 Noon as formerly.

Bombay, 25th May, 1949. 4539

SEALED TENDERS

will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. RAILWAY, PARK TOWN, MADRAS, for the CONSTRUCTION OF TIFFIN ROOMS FOR WORKSHOPS AT HUBLI, up to 12 Hours on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1949.

Tender forms and other documents can be had from the Chief Engineer, on application on payment of Rupees TEN PER SET which will not be refunded.

Earnest money of Rs. 2,000/- is to be paid in advance to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras.

The total approximate value of work Rs. 1,10,000/-. 4515

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Ideal for Babies and Women

BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

INTER ARTS EXAMINATION RESULTS

51.87 Per Cent Successful

The results of the Inter Arts examination published today shows that 51.87 per cent of the candidates appearing at the examination have come out successful.

This compares unfavourably with the results of the two previous years. In 1947 the percentage of passes was 61.18 and in 1948 it was 59.62.

There are no first classes this year. Of the 4,824 who registered for the examination, 4471 appeared. Of this lot 3,371 have got through, 333 being placed in second class and the rest securing a pass.

The results of 20 students are held in reserve and will be announced later.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 10 12 13 28 29 30 31 47 49 62 68 87 96 115 151 176 177 189 190 197 221 225 236 245 270 282 283 286 288 289 298 331 332 338 339 343 350 405 407 409 411 421 436 440 441 446 497 499 504 506 510 518 520 549 566 598 611 614 615 620 626 628 630 635 636 637 641 656 657 661 662 666 677 680 698 701 702 704 708 712 715 716 719 722 724 733 734 736 739 740 743 768 770 773 774 778 783 786 788 794 800 802 811 816 828 830 831 836 840 843 848 849 861 877 923 934 942 946 947 951 963 965 992 997 1007 1010 1012 1020 1043 1076 1083 1084 1093 1102 1106 1111 1117 1128 1129 1132 1139 1140 1158 1170 1181 1209 1222 1236 1242 1262 1314 1324 1349 1386 1396 1401 1426 1427 1438 1467 1475 1485 1494 1498 1505 1513 1514 1525 1529 1557 1563 1586 1587 1591 1618 1643 1720 1722 1723 1724 1735 1736 1738 1754 1757 1761 1762 1763 1772 1775 1777 1780 1790 1791 1810 1833 1838 1848 1877 1878 1892 1899 1906 1913 1933 1934 1948 1959 1988 1989 1998 2000 2065 2162 2169 2187 2226 2233 2388 2394 2395 2398 2415 2421 2458 2461 2463 2481 2483 2542 2550 2552 2565 2582 2586 2634 2645 2654 2664 2691 2706 2743 2797 2798 2799 2800 2814 2837 2838 2843 2891 2892 2894 2896 2903 2904 2906 2908 2927 2938 3005 3006 3018 3029 3035 3036 3041 3099 3104 3115 3122 3137 3147 3150 3158 3160 3162 3169 3170 3180 3186 3201 3209 3210 3214 3222 3271 3302 3303 3307 3308 3312 3316 3317 3337 3339 3341 3349 3361 3380 3386 3389 3391 3394 3396 3408 3419 3421 3433 3437 3439 3448 3452 3453 3455 3457 3458 3459 3462 3585 3854 4089 4238 4506 4513 4515 4535 4566 4687 4717 4750 4753 4810.

PASS:—Nos. 1 4 5 6 7 8 9 14 15 18 21 22 25 26 27 34 36 37 38 39 40 44 45 48 51 52 53 55 57 58 59 60 66 67 73 76 77 78 79 88 97 104 107 109 110 112 117 118 121 126 127 132 134 135 138 141 143 145 149 150 154 156 157 163 164 165 166 168 175 185 186 188 192 195 196 198 199 200 202 203 206 213 215 226 227 229 230 232 233 235 237 240 242 244 250 251 252 253 259 260 263 264 267 268 269 271 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 284 287 291 295 301 303 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 317 322 323 324 325 326 328 329 337 340 341 342 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 360 361 362 364 366 370 371 372 375 378 380 382 383 384 387 388 389 391 393 394 395 399 400 414 416 419 426 428 439 442 445 450 452 466 477 483 484 488 495 496 498 500 503 507 508 511 515 517 523 526 527 529 530 531 532 534 537 538 539 540 541 542 544 545 546 547 550 551 552 554 555 564 571 575 576 577 581 582 584 589 593 594 597 600 601 604 605 607 610 613 616 623 627 629 631 632 633 638 639 640 642 643 644 647 648 650 651 654 655 660 663 665 667 668 671 675 676 681 684 685 691 692 693 696 697 705 710 714 717 718 720 721 723 725 729 731 732 737 744 746 753 754 755 757 763 764 765 766 767 776 780 782 790 793 795 797 798 799 804 805 807 808 810 814 818 819 822 823 825 826 829 835 839 841 842 844 846 850 856 857 858 859 860 862 863 864 866 867 868 869 870 873 874 876 878 881 883 884 886 887 890 891 892 893 894 897 898 903 908 911 921 927 933 936 4087 4092 4093 4095 4096 4098 4104 4108 4109 4111 4114 4117 4121 4122 937 939 940 944 945 948 949 950 953 955 956 959 962 964 966 967 968 972 977 980 983 984 985 986 988 990 991 995 996 999 1000 1001 1002 1004 1005 1008 1009 1016 1019 1025 1027 1028 1033 1034 1035 1036 1040 1045 1049 1052 1053 1056 1057 1063 1065 1067 1071 1074 1077 1079 1089 1090 1091 1095 1097 1099 1100 1103 1105 1107 1108 1110 1112 1113 1115 1116 1118 1119 1120 1121 1124 1125 1126 1130 1131 1135 1142 1146 1147 1148 1153 1154 1156 1157 1159 1161 1164 1165 1171 1173 1174 1175 1177 1180 1183 1188 1190 1194 1195 1196 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The results of the following candidates have been held in reserve:—
Nos. 180 682 1696 1930 2108 2150 2239 2254 2319 2336 2738 2740 3140 3335 3810 3863 3864 4341 4348 4669.

The Scholarships, Prizes and Medal have been awarded as under:

1. The Hughlings Prize to No. 30.
2. The Venayakrao Jagannath Sunkersett Prize to No. 1102.
3. The Varjivandas Madhavlal Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 1102.
4. The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships to Nos. 614 & 628.
5. The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship WILL BE AWARDED LATER.
6. The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize—divided between Nos. 29 & 1083.
7. The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship to No. 30.
8. The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 2169.
9. The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagari Scholarship to No. 1020.
10. The Rao Bahadur Parvatishanker Manishanker Dave Scholarship to No. 2038.
11. The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship to No. 818.
12. The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship to No. 3232.
13. The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship to No. 1933.
14. The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize to No. 1102.
15. The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal to No. 598.
16. The Sheth Mangaldas Jeshingbhai Intermediate Arts Prize to No. 1906.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the Examination:

Pass Nos. 703 806 827 838 1392 1520 1786 2145 2469 2551 2855 3009 3110 3360 4701 4708.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B.A. Examination:
Nos. 2063 3776 4309

KHALSA COLLEGE WINS THE UNIVERSITY GIBBS PRIZE FOR THE YEAR

THE KHALSITE

BHAGWANT SINGH KANWAL, who secured First Class First in Physics in the Inter Science University Examination held this year and was awarded Gibbs Prize by the University.

KHALSA COLLEGE
King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19

Office is open for admission to all classes (Arts upto M.A. and Science upto B.Sc.) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on all week days. Information regarding subjects taught and combination available can be had from the College Prospectus available from the Office. Special facilities, Scholarships and Stipends are provided for First Class Scholars, Sportsmen, Athletes and the deserving poor.

City Celebration Of Prince Aly Khan's Wedding

Hon. Secretary of Young Ismailia Brotherhood writes: To celebrate the wedding of Prince Aly Khan (son of H. H. the Aga Khan) Young Ismailia Brotherhood has arranged a gathering on a very large scale at Hasnabad, Mount Road, Mazgaon, on Friday (tomorrow) at 10 a.m. when a variety programme of Sports, Songs and Acrobatics by the boys and the girls of "Bal Mandal" will be presented.

All India Progressive Writers Conference

The All-India Progressive Writers Association will hold a conference in city from today till Monday (30th May). The conference will examine the past activities of the association and formulate its future policy of action in the light of present conditions of India and the world.

For this purpose, the progressive writers from all over the country are gathering together in the city, and fraternal delegates from Pakistan and abroad are expected to join the ranks of the Indian intellectuals and writers.

Bombay Society Wedding

An intercaste and reformist marriage took place between Miss Mandakini B. Setalvad, the daughter of Mr. B. K. Setalvad, Chairman of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., and an Hon. Magistrate and J.P., and Jagdish Chandulal Nanavati, son of Late Chandulal Nanavati and Maniben Nanavati at his rsidence "Ulhas" at Khar on Tuesday the 24th May, 1949. The marriage was attended by many prominent businessmen and industrialists including Sjt. R. D. Birla, Sir Manilal Nanavati, Sjt. Ramnath Podar, Sjt. Ramdas Kilachand, Sjt. Ambalal Kilachand, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Sjt. Motilal Tapuria, Sjt. Dahyabhai Patel and Dr. Bhide.

A SHIP-BUILDING YARD AT TROMBAY

Many Port Expansion Plans

BOMBAY, Wednesday: India has launched a large scale programme of development of her ports and shipbuilding yards.

The highlights of this programme are: (1) The extension of the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin. (2) Expansion of the shipbuilding yards at Vizagapatam and construction of new ones at Bombay, Calcutta and Cochin. (3) Establishment of shipping corporations for handling India's coastal and overseas trade. (4) Development of new ports to serve ocean-going liners. (5) Establishment of naval bases at strategic points on the coast and on island possessions around India.

Top priority is given by the Indian Government to the Rs. 250,000,000 project for the expansion and modernisation of the major ports.

Construction, already in hand, is expected to be completed within periods ranging between five and 10 years.

Indian ports today handle about 20,000,000 tons of cargo annually; the projects now underway will increase their capacity to 26,000,000 tons.

The ports, which are administered by semi-autonomous trusts, fetch an annual revenue of nearly Rs 150,000,000.

India's major ports handle an average of 7,000 ships, coastal and ocean-going, every year.

The Rs. 25,000,000 shipbuilding yard at Vizagapatam will be Indian main shipbuilding centre. Discussions are now in progress between the Government of India and the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., regarding the proposed acquirement of the yard by the Government.

DRY DOCKS

The Government proposes to construct a dry dock for ocean going liners besides expansion of existing building facilities and improvements to the port of Vizagapatam.

The Vizagapatam shipbuilding yard has already produced three ships and two others are under construction. The total cost of these ships is estimated to exceed Rs. 30,000,000

Bombay's shipbuilding yard is proposed to be located at Trombay about 18 miles north-east of the port.

A Rs. 25,000,000 scheme, spread over three years, has been drawn up by the Bombay Port Trust and is now awaiting approval by the Government of India.

Details are not yet available regarding the establishment of ship building yards at other ports.

Three French shipbuilding experts are now in India, conducting a survey of the major and coastal ports for locating new shipbuilding yards. They are expected to submit their recommendations to Government shortly.

The Indian Government has set a target of 2,000,000 tons of shipping in the next five years. This target, it is anticipated, will be fulfilled through private enterprise, assisted by Government, and through state-sponsored shipping corporations. The first of these corporations capitalised at Rs. 100,000,000 will be under the managing agency of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

India's present tonnage of mercantile marine is about 400,000.

The Indian Government is also planning the conversion, into modern ports, of some of the numerous minor trade centres littered all along the country's 3,200-mile coastline.

Work has already commenced at Kandla, on the West Coast, north of Bombay, which is proposed to be developed as India's "New Karachi", capable of handling 3,000,000 tons of cargo annually. An amount of Rs. 160,000,000 has been earmarked for this project.

MAJOR PORT IN WEST COAST

The Government will also develop another major port on the West Coast. An Investigating Committee is considering the claims of Karwar, Bhatkal, Malpe and Mangalore to this distinction.

The establishment of naval bases to serve India's fast expanding navy is engaging the attention of the Government.

No authoritative details of the programme are available but it is understood that Vizagapatam on the East Coast and Cochin on the West Coast (both large natural harbours) will become free India's major naval centres.

Bombay will continue to be the operational headquarters of the Royal Indian Navy, while the naval stations at Madras and Calcutta will be expanded in the next few years.

The Indian Government has under contemplation the fortification of the Andaman and Nicobar Archipelago, a former penal settlement, now thrown open for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 14, 2005.
Muslim: Rajjab 27, 1368.
Parsi: Adar 26, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-2 a.m. Sunset: 7-10 p.m.
Hightide: 11-20, 22-54. Lowtide: 04-39, 17-14.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES UNION: Prize distribution programme at Vithal Sadan, Congress House today at 6 p.m. Jenab Abidally Jafferbhoy will preside.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB: At the Central Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road—Inaugural meeting. Address by Dr. Melville T. Kennedy 6-30 p.m.

UNITY CONFERENCE: At Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5 p.m. on Friday, at 4 p.m. on Saturday (27th and 28th May). Hon. Shri G. V. Mavlankar will preside. Pandit Sunderlal, Lady Rama Rau, Shri Abidali Jafferbhai and others will speak. A Reception Committee, with Mr. Joachim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay has been formed.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Send-off to Sri. S. K. Pottekkatt, the renowned Malayalam author and writer, at the Samaj premises, Dadar, at 7 p.m. on Saturday 28th May.

NEW ARYA SAMAJ HIGH SCHOOL: The Hon. Secretary writes: A High School is being started by the Arya Samaj Matunga named Dayanand Vidyalaya. The medium of instruction will be Hindi. At present the School will provide 4th Standard only and the accommodation is limited to only 80 boys. Those seeking admission should apply between 30th May and 4th June.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB IN CITY

Inauguration By Chief Presidency Magistrate

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistate, Bombay performing the opening ceremony of the International Club under the auspices of the Institute of Foreign Languages at Outram Road this evening said that all clubs should throw their doors open to members of all communities. He added that there should be no restriction of race, caste and creed in membership.

Mr. Brown said that the International Club would be unique in keeping its membership open to all citizens of the world and advised the club members to avoid all political and religious discussion while in the precincts of the club.

Mr. Charles Patrao who also addressed said that the idea in starting the club was to arrange the free mingling of people from all the countries of the world.

9th Week
RAJKAMAL'S
It's Rajkamal
APNA DESH
Directed by V. SHANTARAM
NEW WEST END
2, 6-15, 9-30 Adv. Booking as usual

FROM TOMORROW FRIDAY 27-5-49
BEST IN ENTERTAINMENT
FILMISTAN'S
SANWARIYA
HAFEEZ, JEHAN, REHMAN, VEERA.
AT
BROADWAY
(DADAR).
Daily: 4, 6-45, 9-30. Sat., Sun. 1.

ALLEGED CHEAT BAILED OUT

Said To Have Duped Producer By Bogus Loan

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A film producer for whom a group of new-found friends arranged a loan of Rs. 1,70,000 for a commission of Rs. 17,000 found to his cost that the six-figure cheque given to him was not honoured by the bank.

The producer, according to the story narrated in the Esplanade Court today, needed the amount for shooting a picture and arranged with some persons for a loan of Rs. 1,70,000 on the basis of a ten per cent commission. Soon he was handed a cheque for the amount and the producer, a new-comer to the city, hopefully parted with Rs. 17,000. But when the cheque was presented at the bank it was not honoured. A complaint was made to the police.

The police arrested two persons, Musa Jamal Mistry and Hassanaly Kasam, who were produced in the Esplanade Court this morning on a charge of being involved in the transaction. They were ordered to be enlarged on bails of Rs. 10,000 each.

Disposal Of Frozen Cloth

It has been suggested to the Government of Bombay that stocks of cloth remaining unsold with cloth dealers on December 1, 1948, and thus declared frozen may conveniently be sold through some retail shops which may be opened by or under the control of the Federation of Bombay Retail Cloth Dealers' Associations in Bombay or at the district or taluka head quarters in the mofussil. These retail shops should be given temporary licences and the cloth would be sold by them only to consumers at the retail prices stamped on them or at reasonable prices where there are no stamped prices.

The Government would be prepared to accept the suggestion if suitable proposals are made in the matter by the Federations and Associations concerned. The Federation of Bombay Retail Cloth Dealers' Associations and similar other Federations or Associations in the districts or taluka headquarters may, therefore, spbmit proposals to the Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay, giving in each case a detailed scheme in this respect, explaining in particular the number of shops they propose to open and the manner and nature of control they propose to exercise over these shops and such other further details about the disposal of these stocks through these agencies as may be considered necessary. Proposals from places in the mofussil should be submitted through the District Magistrates concerned, advance copies being sent to the Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay. The proposals must be received not later than Tuesday, June 7, 1949.

'CATCH MORE FISH' DRIVE BY BOMBAY GOVT.

Equipment Supplied To Many

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay is to start an intensive "Catch More Fish Drive", to synchronise with the Government of India's "Grow More Food Drive".

A conference between Bombay's Fisheries Minister Mr. G. D. Tapase and the Provincial Director of Fisheries and other important departmental officials was held at the Civil Secretariat for this purpose, this afternoon when it is understood ways and means to launch the campaign and make it a thorough success will be discussed.

The drive and the propaganda campaign which will both be, firstly, province-wise and secondly district-wise as far as the coastal tracts are concerned will be conducted on the principle of giving a greater impetus to fish-catches and production.

Mr. G. D. Tapase, the Fisheries Minister who met a reporter of this paper, today, said that Government would supply equipment and material to individual fishermen and fishermen's co-operative societies.

They will be taught to use mechanised means and given instruction in the preservation of fish.

The Bombay Government had given up the project of starting a fisheries research school at Karwar as the Government of India were starting one there. The Bombay Government would, however, start a similar school at Ratnagiri.

The Conference today discussed the question of introducing refrigerator — vehicles in the fish transport trade. Government intend purchasing these vehicles which are described as trucks with cold storage plants and costing Rs. 23,000 each. These will be supplied to fishermen's co-operative societies on a loan-cum-subsidy basis.

A.I.T.U.C. CONFERENCE

Permission For Delegates Meeting Granted

BOMBAY, Wednesday: The Government of Bombay have permitted the All-India Trade Union Congress to hold a conference of its delegates, the United Press of India understands.

The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will, it is further learnt, shortly meet to consider whether representation for the holding of an open session should not once again be made to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India.

It may be recalled here that, owing to the ban imposed by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the All-India Trade Union Congress had to give up the idea of holding an open session from May 27 to 30.

CULTIVATION OF POTATO

Government Aid To Cultivators

Simultaneously with its efforts to increase food production in the Province, the Government of Bombay is giving increasing attention to the cultivation of food substitutes such as potato and sweet potato. Recently it sanctioned a scheme for the extension of the cultivation of sweet potato and offered subsidy and other facilities to cultivators taking part in the scheme. It has now planned to grow more potatoes than last year and prepared a scheme of assistance to cultivators.

Under the scheme, tagai loans to the extent of Rs. 22,00,000 will be given to poor cultivators in Satara, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Nasik and Poona districts to enable them to purchase seed potatoes and groundnut cake from the Agricultural Department. During the coming kharif season, 5,330 acres are proposed to be brought under potato cultivation as against 5,000 acres last year, the estimated produce being 13,600 tons, a little more than last year.

Seed potatoes will be purchased in Poona district and supplied to the growers of the other five districts at purchase rates, the incidental charges in respect of transport, etc., being borne by the Government. Arrangements are also been made to supply the necessary quantities of powdered groundnut cake for manuring the crops at a concessional rate of Rs. 145 per ton.

Bombay Warehouses Act

The Bombay Warehouses Act, 1947 will be brought into force in the whole of the Province, including merged and integrated States, except Baroda, with effect from June 1, 1949.

The Act intends to encourage the establishment of private warehouses and makes provision for their proper supervision and control.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Thursday

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. S. Y. Navadikar 7-45 Indirabai Chikramane 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Iftekar Ahmed Khan (Colaba pips at 8-45 a.m.) 8-45 News (G) 9-0 Close down.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Violin Par Brindawani Sarang By Shreekant Thakre 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Dance Music 2-30 Close down.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m. 5-0 Indribai Chikramane 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Yeshvant B. Joshi Vocal music 7-0 Topic of the day 7-10 Local Announcement and Weather Report 7-15 Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi Been recital 7-45 Orchestra Melodies 8-0 Iftekar Ahmed Khan 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 10-0 Huguette Whyte 10-30 Vasa Prihoda (Violin) Hexentanze (Witch Dances) Paganini 10-40 Fareeda Nariman (Piano) Programme of Classical Pieces 11-0 Close down.

VARIATIONS

353 metres (850 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) 7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi Been recital 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Pramilabai 9-0 Close down.

353 metres (850 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) 12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Pramilabai Avaghachi sansar Abhang (Kanhopatra) 1-10 Raswanti 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Vanita Mandal 2-30 Close down.

353 metres (850 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) 12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Pramilabai Avaghachi sansar Abhang (Kanhopatra) 1-10 Raswanti 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Vanita Mandal 2-30 Close down.

353 metres (850 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m. 5-30 Children's Half-Hour 6-0 Iftikar Ahmed Khan Chale jayiyo bedarda Dadra 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 S. Y. Navadikar 8.30 Adakhe Padakhe 8-45 Nakki Karwa Ni Reet Feature in Gujarati by Adi Marzban and Produced by AIR 9-0 Monammad Khan Desai Faridi Been recital 9-30 S. Y. Navadikar G. D. Madgulkar krut Bhavgeet 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 On The Playing Fields Table Tennis: Talk in English. 10-0 Yeshvant B. Joshi Khayal Vilambit aur Drut 11-0 Close down.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD

250 metres (1,200 kc/s) 7-30 a. m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Dattatray Sonavane Mare ghungarwa Lalit 8-30 Dayashankar Sharma 8-45 News (G) 9-0 Close down.

6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Gangadhar G. Gaekwad Shahnai 6-25 Naginlal Jadhav and Party Chorus 6-35 Gramjano Mate "Hari Katha": Havaman ane samachar: Geet (From Baroda only) 6-35 Majur Bhaio Mate (From Baroda only) 6-35 Majur Bhaio Mate (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 Abdul Karim Khan.

326.1 metres (920 kc/s) 7-15 p. m. Hasya Vritti Kelavo Jaher jeevanman: Talk in Gujarati on humour in Public Life 7-30 Gangadhar G. Gaekwad Shahnai (From Baroda only) 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 Dayashankar Sharma 8-0 Dance Tunes 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Apni Farmaish 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Panditrao Nagarkar 9-30 'Changla Samajala' Radio play in Marathi by D. E. Sugavkar 10-0 Dattatray Sonavane 10-30 Close down.

WEATHER

The following is the weather summary for Wednesday, May 25, 1949: Well-distributed light to moderate rain has occurred over the peninsula west of long. 78 degree East and in West Bengal with locally heavy rain in the south Konkan. Local thundershowers have occurred in Assam, Bihar and the West Central Provinces and at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the East United Provinces, the hills of the West United Provinces, in East Rajputana, Gujarat and Madhya Bharat.

Forecast valid until the evening of 26th: widespread rainfall will recur in Malabar, the South Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan, thundershowers will occur locally in Mysore, west Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan the north Konkan, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. There will also be a few thundershowers in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the East Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat and the central parts of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in and near the south Konkan during the next 36 hours.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on May 25, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 109 87 0 0 minus 0.4, Ahmednagar 102 74 0 0.2 minus 0.6, Baroda 110 86 0 0 minus 0.1, Belgaum 80 70 0.3 4.0 plus 0.9, BOMBAY 93 81 T 0.4 plus 0.3, Calcutta 91 78 T 16.0 plus 1.2, Delhi 107 79 0 0.2 minus 0.5, Hyderabad (Dn.) 93 78 0.2 0.8 minus 1.1, Lahore 107 80 0 0 minus 1.0, Lucknow 99 83 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Madras 95 82 0 8.6 plus 7.2, Nagpur 105 85 0 0.1 minus 0.9, Patna 96 78 0 4.1 plus 2.9, Poona 93 73 0.9 1.9 plus 0.6, Rajkot 108 82 0 0 minus 0.5, Sholapur 92 76 0 2.9 plus 1.9, Simla 79 64 0 3.1 minus 0.6, Surca 103 88 0 0 minus 0.2.

Registration Tribunal For Dentists

The Government of Bombay has constituted a three-man Authority, as required under sub-section (4) of section 32 of the Dentists Act, 1948, to hear appeals from aggrieved parties against the decisions of the Registration Tribunal, whose work it is to prepare a register of dentists in the Province.

The members of this Authority are Mr. R. B. Patel, Dr. S. P Kapadia and Dr. Vero P. De Sa.

Belapur Taluka Renamed

Belapur taluka of Ahmednagar district has been renamed as Shri Rampur taluka.

HOW CLEAN IS THE CITY?

Corporators Presenting Conflicting Pictures

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Claims and counter-claims, that the sanitation of the city had considerably deteriorated and that it had not deteriorated at all, but was just normal, were made by the Socialist Corporators of Bombay and the official party in the Municipality respectively both of whom met Press representatives today separately.

While the Socialists consisting of Mr. M. Harris, Mr. V. S. Wellingker and Trade Union Representative Mr. Dinker Desai took a press party round Madanpura, Kamatipura, Lal Baug, Parel and Foras Road, pointing out overflowing drains, chokes and littered rubbish and garbage as well as uncleared dumps, Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar, Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee and Deputy Municipal Commissioner Dr. J. F. Bulsara, gave the reporters facts and figures illustrative of the work that had been done and what remained to be done.

Mr. Salebhoy stated that a hundred Home Guards had been called out so that the pressure on the police would be relieved to some extent. The Home Guards, who were both the armed as well as the Lathi section would escort the night shift workers. They would work from tonight.

The hired labour had reached the figure of 1,000 and more and more recruits were coming in. The actual attendance today had shown an increase of 200 persons. Sixty one lorries had made 329 trips yesterday. One hundred and thirty five chokes had been removed. There were many other chokes But, Municipal Supervisors were sending gangs of men whenever information was given to them about chokes.

The Municipality had cleared a manhole sewer at Nagdevi yesterday, by using some mechanical device without sending a man down. An overflow at Colaba had also been checked. It was expected that storm rain entrances would all be open by the end of the week. The immediate attempt would be to open out those entrances, near which rain water had collected on account of yesternight's showers.

Mr. Salebhoy mentioned that the jail convictions must now have reached the figure of 200 strikers.

The reporters who accompanied the Socialist Corporators, witnessed at Madanpura that sanitation near the Weavers Chawls in a bad state. There were uncleared kachhra dumps, choked gutters and the stench of foul water. Somebody — obviously a resident of the locality — complained that this ugly condition was a fortnight old.

The same sight was witnessed in the bylanes of Kamatipura, where there was a good bit of garbage and overflowing gutters. "No Corporator ever comes this way," wailed the residents of the locality when talking to Pressmen.

While the B.E.S.T. Municipal Chawls at Parel presented a sorry spectacle, the B.I.D. Chawls at Foras Road looked ghastly in all conscience. Strangely enough these Chawls are in the exclusive occupation of sweepers. It was learnt that most of the inmates of these chawls were either strikers or their sympathisers. Presumably, being good Union men, and loyal strikers, they had not swept their own homes — the frontages at least.

It is learnt that Mr. Naushir Bharucha, has made an application to the Governor of Bombay, pleading for his intervention with the Government of Bombay, so that the arrested Sangh leaders may be interviewed with the object of ending the strike.

Dr. H. A. Sonderegger

A handsome silver bowl, suitably inscribed, was recently presented by his Consular colleagues to Dr. H. A. Sonderegger, Swiss Consul-General and Dean of the Consular Corps in Bombay, to commemorate his completion of 20 years' service in Bombay.

The presentation was made by Monsieur Georges Carlier, Vice-Dean of the Consular Corps, at a Reception held on May 20th at his residence at "Hill Side", Carmichael Road, which was attended by the members of the Consular Corps and their wives.

GALA OPENING
TOMORROW—FRIDAY, 27TH.
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The Directorate-General of Disposals is publishing a series of Catalogues of Surplus Stores that are considered to be of use to Industrial Users. The stores are offered at fixed prices and to Industrial Users only for their use. The Second Catalogue will be published on 30-5-49, and applications for allocation of stores will be entertained up to 30-6-49.

The stores listed in the Second Catalogue include:

Diesel and Petrol Engines, Transformers, Lightning Arrestors, Electric Lamps, Electric Cables, Motors, Ice Plant, Pneumatic Tools and Spares for Air Compressors, Hacksaw Blades, Drills, Files, Reamers, Lathe Tools, Cranes, Pontoon Derricks, etc.

For further particulars of stores, application, allocation, etc., see Catalogue.

Copies of the Catalogue can be had from the Publicity Branch, Directorate-General of Disposals, New Delhi, and the Regional Commissioner (Dispcsals) at Calcutta / Kanpur / Bombay / Madras at Rs. 5/- per copy in Cash or Money Order Copies are not sent by V.P.P.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.
NEW DELHI.
A.C. 24

PARCEL MORGUE

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MOVE TO ABOLISH RESERVATION FOR MINORITIES

Assembly Discusses Recommendations

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO ALL COMMUNITIES

NEW DELHI, May 25. (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Minority Advisory Committee, to-day initiated the debate in the Constituent Assembly on the Committee's recommendation that the system of reservation in legislatures for minorities other than Scheduled Castes and a section of Sikhs to be included in the Scheduled Castes list, be abolished.

Sardar Patel appealed to both the majority and minority communities to rise to the occasion. "In the long run", he said, "it would be in the interests of all to forget that there is anything like majority or minority in this country and to realise that in India there is only one community".

Sardar Patel recalled that on August eight a report was submitted by the advisory committee advising the house to adopt certain political safeguards for minorities by way of reservations of seats in the legislature on a population basis and also certain other safeguards.

When this report was made, Sardar Patel said, conditions were different and the effect of partition was not fully appreciated. Even then there were differences of opinion. "One group of people of highly nationalistic tendency, led by Dr H. C. Mookerjee, Vice-Chairman of this House, from the beginning opposed such reservations in the constitution. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur also at that time stoutly opposed these reservations but the minorities then were apprehensive about getting the quantum of the representation due to them on a population basis and the Advisory Committee, in spite of the difference of opinion, thought it necessary to allay the apprehensions of the minorities at that time.

NO-CHANGER

Sardar Patel said, "the House will also recall that a representative of Muslims in South India, Mr. Pocker, the no-changer and confirmed Muslim Leaguer, then proposed an amendment for introducing or continuing separate electorates, the effects of which have been fully known in this country and perhaps even outside. My proposals, as Chairman of the Advisory Committee were then accepted by the House practically unanimously and a general sense of appreciation was expressed by the minorities".

The proposals of the Advisory Committee, Sardar Patel said, were then incomplete in so far as the East Punjab and West Bengal were concerned and at its meeting on February 24, 1948, the Committee appointed a special sub-committee consisting of Sardar Patel (Chairman), Pandit Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to report on minority problems affecting East Punjab and West Bengal.

The report of this special sub-committee came up for consideration before the Advisory Committee on December 30, 1948 but the sikhs wanted time to consider the report and consult their community. Some of the Muslim representatives had changed their opinion since August 1947 and they put forward the plea that all reservations must disappear in the interests of the minorities themselves. This view was strongly pressed by a representative from Bihar and supported by others.

There was then a little difference of opinion. "I was anxious and so was the committee", said Sardar Patel, "that he should do nothing to take a snatch vote on a question of such vast importance. And as the Sikh representatives wanted time to consider their position, we naturally adjourned the meeting and met again earlier this month."

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR TEN YEARS

Muniswami's Amendment

Describing the meeting of the Advisory Committee on May 11, Sardar Patel said, "When we met this time, we found a considerable change in the attitude of the minorities themselves. Dr. H. C. Mookerje moved a motion for dropping reservation of seats in the legislatures on a population basis. Mr. Muniswami Pillai, who was representing the Scheduled Castes, moved an amendment to the effect that the reservation for scheduled castes might be continued for a period of ten years.

The general opinion in the Advisory Committee was almost unanimously in favour of Mr. Pillai's amendment. The Sikh representatives brought in a proposal which to a certain extent was an improvement on the previous position and whatever might be the object of that proposal, the advisory committee thought fit to give due consideration to it, because members of that committee had always felt a sort of responsibility for the susceptibilities and sentiments of the Sikh community, which has suffered vastly by the partition of the Punjab.

After a full debate the committee came to the conclusion that the Sikh proposal to fall in line with the dropping of the reservation clause, although tinkered with another proposal which in effect gave them a sort of reservation on certain conditions, was a great improvement."

The proposal to drop reservation, said Sardar Patel, was adopted by a house of forty with only one solitary vote against the proposal. So the committee decided to advise the house to reconsider the proposals accepted in August 1947 and accept a proposal which was consistent with the proclaimed principles of the Assembly, namely, the establishment of a genuine democratic state based purely on nationalistic principles.

FEAR COMPLEX

Referring to the proposal to place certain categories of Sikhs in the Scheduled Castes, Sardar Patel said, "This in effect does not really differ from the principles laid down by the Advisory Committee while accepting Mr. Pillai's amendment. The Sikhs contended that certain classes of peoples amongst them, who have been recent converts and who were originally scheduled caste Hindus, are suffering from the same disabilities as the Scheduled Castes.

"As a matter of fact, these converts are not Scheduled Castes or ought not to be Sceduled Castes, because in the Sikh religion there is no such thing as untouchability or any classification or difference of classes.

But as unfortunately in this country the Hindu religion is suffering from the evil effects of certain customs and prejudices that have crept into society, so also the reformed community of the Hindus, called the Sikhs, have also in course of time suffered from degeneration to a certain extent.

They are suffering from a complex called the fear complex. They feel that if these Scheduled Castes who have been converted to Sikhism are not given the same benefits as the Scheduled Castes have been given, there is a possibility of their reverting to and merging with th eHindu Scheduled Castes.

"So the House will realise—and I propose to conceal nothing from the House—that religion is merely a cloak or cover for political purposes. It is not really the Sikh religion which can recognise this class of distinction. But Sikhs to-day should be recognised as having suffered from various causes and we have to regard with considerable tenderness of feeling their existing state of mind".

INCLUDING SIKHS IN SCHEDULED CASTES

Logically Correct Step

"When this proposal was brought to us, in fact, I advised them strongly not to lower their religion to such a pitch as to fall to a level where for a mess of pottage you really give up the substance of religion. But they did not agree and, therefore, the utmost that we could do was to advice those who were wanting these safeguards to go into the classification of scheduled castes. They have agreed to be lumped into the scheduled castes. It is not a very good thing to do for the Sikh community. Yet they want it and we feel that for the time being we should make that allowance for them.

"Theoretically, the position is logically correct. They are all Scheduled Castes but Sikths may call them Scheduled Castes Sikhs".

Sardar Patel said that the inclusion of some of the Sikhs in the Scheduled Castes list was, however, stoutly opposed by Scheduled Castes people, who also had "a justified fear complex that if the House accepts this position, there is really a danger of conversion from their class to the Scheduled Castes Sikhs".

Sardar Patel went on, "our object should be as soon as possible and as rapidly as possible to drop these classifications and differences and bring all to a level of equality." Majority community, said Sardar Patel, should treat the minorities generously and create a sense of confidence in them while it would be the duty of the minority communities to forget the past and to reflect on what the country had suffered due to the class and communal divisions and sub-divisions which the foreigners "in their sense of fairness thought fit to create, without attributing any motives".

Sardar Patel appealed to the House, and particularly to the Scheduled Castes, not to resent or to grudge the concession that was made to the Sikhs. "It is not a good concession in the interests of the Sikhs themselves", said Sardar Patel, "but till the Sikhs are convinced that this is wrong. I would allow them to have it consistent with what we think to be our principles of just dealing".

Dr. Rajendra Prasad explained that if the House accepted the report, then necessary amendments to the draft constitution would be introduced at a later stage. Because the report had made certain changes in regard to some decisions taken by the Assembly, amendments relating to those changes could be moved.

Nawab Mohammed Ismail argued that since reservation for the minorities which had already been decided upon was sought to be done away with, it reopened the whole question of how the minorities should be elected in the Legislature.

Mr. Mohammed Ismail (Madras) then moved his amendment for the retention of separate electorate.

Mr. Z. H. Lari said that the motion moved by Sardar Patel had reopened the question of representation of minorities and political safeguards. If the House had agreed to take into consideration the question of political safeguards for minorities, then it was open to members to move amendments relating to those safeguards.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi agreed with Mr. Lari and said that the objection raised by Mr. Kapoor equally applied to the motion moved by Sardar Patel.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad ruled out the points. He held that the motion had reopened the question and therefore an amendment to it was also opened to discussion. The amendment was not a negation of the motion he ruled.

ONLY PRESUMPTION

Mr. Mohammed Ismail said that he had no objection whatever to the Committee reopening the subjects. He only wanted that the question of minorities and their political safeguards might be placed before the House once again when it was engaged in the final stage of passing the constitution.

The Committee had stated that it was satisfied that the minorities themselves felt that statutory reservations of seats should be abolished. He did not know how the Committee came to be satisfied in that manner.

"I assert here and say definitely", said Mr. Ismail, "that the Muslims as a community are not for giving up reservation. I would implore the House to retain separate electorates which alone will give us the right sort of representation in the Legislature.

Defending the system of separate electorates, Mr. Ismail said that there were differences in outlook in matters connected with life between one set of people and another. These differences were capable of adjustment not by ignoring them, but by keeping every section of the people satisfied.

Unity did not mean regimented uniformity of all people. It would be a matter of dictation if one group of people was asked to give up a certain way of life. It would create a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction.

"It was not a pleasant job for the minority communities to be always courting disfavour and criticisms from the majority community. They wanted to live as peacefully as any section of the people.

If they therefore insisted upon this system of safeguards, it was only due to their desire to make a real approach to the other people and thereby cement harmony to which they were wedded".

CUMULATIVE VOTING

Mr. Z. H. Lari moved an amendment suggesting the system of cumulative votes in multi-member constituencies and the modification that no seats be reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

In a vigorous speech Mr. Lari defended this method of election as the only solution. He said that he concurred with the approach of the Committee. There should be no provision which would isolate one section of people from the main stream of public life.

TEN YEAR LIMIT

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (East Punjab) moved an amendment to the effect that reservation of seats would last for a period of ten years from the commencement of the constitution and would lapse automatically thereafter.

This was followed by discussion whether the amendment could be moved. The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, observed that Pandit Bhargava's amendment was not an amendment to an amendment. It was an amendment to the original motion and sufficient notice had not been given for it.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava moved his amendment but said he would speak later.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The House then proceeded to general discussion of the motion and the amendments.

Mr. S. Nagappa, Harijan member from Madras congratulated the Minority Advisory Committee and its Chairman, Sardar Patel on their report, and said they had achieved what had not been achieved during two centuries of British rule.

The Scheduled Castes were now getting reservation even though they were not asking for it. When the majority was offering a helping hand, why should the Scheduled Castes reject it, he asked.

Mr. Nagappa added that he was prepared to accept abolition of reservation of seats for his community provided every member of that community was given ten acres of land to cultivate and his children educated upto university standard.

Mr. Nazirudin Ahmed (West Bengal) said that the resolution moved by Sardar Patel was an important landmark in the history of this country and that he was in complete and whole-hearted agreement with the resolution.

He said that reservation of seats was introduced when the communal situation was unsatisfactory but now the situation had considerably improved and there was harmony between Hindus and Muslims.

Reservation of seats was linked up with separate electorates which had led to so many disasters. To continue reservation would be to perpetuate the memories left by separate electorates.

FIXING TIME LIMIT FOR SAFEGUARDS

H. C. Mookerjee's Support

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, Indian Christian leader from West Bengal and Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly, said that under a secular State no minorities on a religious basis could be recognised. There were some groups economically backward who required economic safeguards but he could not see why they should be given political safeguards. The chapter on fundamental rights which had been adopted by the House would secure all rights to every citizen. He hoped the House would accept Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's amendment that reservation for Scheduled Classes should have a definite time limit.

Begum Aizaz Rasul (United Provinces) said that she "whole heartedly" "supported Sardar Patel's motion and added," I know that the Muslims of the United Provinces are absolutely behind me in this matter."

She pointed out that Muslims even today in this country "are in very large numbers and no political party can ever afford to ignore them, much less the Indian National Congress which has stood for the protection of minorities."

SAADULLAH'S CLAIM

Mr. Syed Muhammad Saadulla (Assam) said that his electorate—the Muslim members of his party in the Assam legislature—had given him the unanimous mandate of claiming reservation for the Muslim minority. He contended that the Minorities Advisory Committee had come to the "momentous conclusion" of abolishing reservation on "very insufficient material."

Mr. Saadulla said that he was personally not enamoured of reservation but felt that reservation would give a "psychological safeguards" to Muslims.

ENDING AN EXPERIMENT

Rev. Jerome D'Souza, supporting Sardar Patel's motion, said that it meant the ending of an experiment which had the gravest consequences for India. Nationalist India had always opposed separate electorates and it was only in a spirit of compromise that they had agreed at a certain stage to allow reservation of seats with joint electorates. The evolution of events and opion in the country had made it necessary that this vestige of separate electorates too should be given up.

The Christian community, Rev. D'Souza said, was behind Dr. Mookerjee in his decision that there should be no reservation of seats. Henceforth all special assistance by Government should be given to groups which were backward economically or socially and no longer on the basis of religion. He hoped that the majority community leaders fully realised the gravity of the responsibility they were undertaking. It was up to them to see that men of merit of all communities received a fair chance in the selection of candidate for elections.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal (Bihar) expressed "surprise and pain" that even after the partition of India there should be any one in this country who thought of separate electorates.

The debate will conclude tomorrow.

Catching The Eye

NEW DELHI, May 25. (A.P.I.): The President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, today reiterated his decision to ignore slips from members desiring to speak.

He said: "I have received a number of slips again today but I am not going to use the slips. I shall use my eyes (laughter). One of the members has expressed a grievance in his slip that he does not catch my eye. Many other members, I think, share that grievance. So his slip will not in any way influence me." (More laughter).

At least a dozen members rose to catch the President's eye today every time.

Port Trust Office To Be Reorganised

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay Port Trust will shortly conduct on investigation into the working of its various departments with a view to reorganising its administrative machinery on a more efficient basis.

This decision was taken by the Trustees at the meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday.

It is learnt that a special officer will be appointed to conduct this inquiry. The likely choice seems to be Mr. P. S. Shankara Iyer, retired Financial Commissioner, Indian Railways.

A similar inquiry into the administration of the Port Trust was conducted in 1924-25 and resulted in considerable economies.

Kamla Yallapa, wife of a motor driver, who received serious burns in the Sicca Nagar fire on the night of May 16 succumbed to her injuries late on Tuesday night. Her body was removed to the City morgue and the Bombay Coroner will hold an inquest on Thursday.

MILITARY BASES IN MALDIVES

Sultan's Offer To Britain

MADRAS, May 24, (API): The Sultan of Maldive Islands—a group of 12,000 coral atolls lying about 417 miles south-west of Ceylon, of which 217 islands are inhabited by some 92,000 people — has agreed to lend military bases in the islands to Britain in case of an emergency.

This follows an agreement signed last year between the Sultan and the British Government whereby the former discontinued payment of annual tribute to the British Government's representative in Ceylon.

U. N. E. E. C. Decides To Abolish Sub-Commissions

LAKE SUCCESS, May 24 (UPA): The United Nations Economic and Employment Commission today overruled objections by India, the Soviet Union, Byelorussia and Czechoslovakia to the abolition of its sub-commissions on employment, economic stability and economic development.

The Commission voted, 10-4, accept in principle a Committee report recommending that work of these sub-commissions be taken over by United Nations Secretariat experts.

India's R. R. Saksena said that the sub-commissions should be continued and that the "Commission should provide a proper climate for them to carry out their work more effectively."

Tax Evasion Enquiry In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 24: Sensational stories are likely to come out as a result of the Income-tax Department's investigation into alleged cases of evasion of tax. Inspectors and staff of the Income-tax Department are moving about in the city linquiring about property.

It is reliably learnt that in Ahmedabad accounts of lakhs of rupees have not been shown to the Department by several parties.

HANSOT FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES

HANSOT, May 25 (API): About one thousand workers including 45 students of a local high school are excavating a tank near Hansot as a measure of famine relief.

They have been on work during the past five weeks and they expect to complete the job before the monsoon. The tank will be 900 feet long and 650 broad.

The students, most of whom are poor, are earning their food and books by working on a wage of ten annas per day.

Twenty-four tanks have been deepened in the Mahal.

About 1,200 persons are working on a 13-mile long road between Hansot and Kantiajal.

The Taluka Congress Committee, with the Botawalla charities, distributed cloth to the poor in the 30 out of 47 villages in Hansot Mahal.

The authorities have made arrangements for large scale supply of food and fodder.

Minister Pays Surprise Visit To Toddy Shop

SURAT, May 25 (API): Mr. L. M. Patil, Excise Minister of Bombay, paid surprise visits to some of the toddy shops in the city to find out the working of the Prohibition Act.

The Minister asked the Excise officials accompanying him to look into the drink addicts complaint that there was much adulteration of toddy and they had to spend more money on drinks.

Hyderabad C. A. Election

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 25, (U. P. I.): The new Hyderabad Constituent Assembly is expected to be composed of two hundred members, on the basis of one members for 75,000 population, and the delimitation of constituencies is under consideration, declared Mr. S. W. Shivashwarkar, I.C.S., Election Commissioner, at a press conference this morning in the historic room of the Assembly President, where hung portraits of former Prime Ministers of Hyderabad.

Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, May 25, (A.P.I.): Standing Finance Committee met today and is understood to have discussed the Economy Committee's recommendations regarding the Department of Industry and Supply, the Governor-General's Secretariat and the Public Services Commission.

Madras Ministry

MADRAS, May 25, (A.P.I.): Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, stated today that the expansion of the Madras Ministry would not be taken up for some time.

Mr. Raja said he would like the enquiry into the allegations against certain Ministers, pending for nearly two years now, to be completed before considering the question of expanding the Ministry.

"D. P.'s" Help Australia

CANBERRA: Displaced persons were making a substantial contribution to basic industries in Australia, the Commonwealth Minister for Labour Mr. E. J. Holloway said here.

Up till April 8 this year 13,060 displaced persons had been allotted employment by the Commonwealth Employment Service. Of these 554 were employed in building production, 2,064 in hospitals and institutions, 4,815 in public utilities, 1,523 in the timber industry, and 1,401 in rural industry, he said.

British Woman Condemns Racial Policy

LONDON, (PTI-Reuter)—A 60,000-word report in which she condemns racial conditions in South Africa is being sent to all the United Nations delegations by elderly, white-haired Miss Monica Whately, a former member of the London County Council, who resigned to devote herself to the investigation of international problems.

She sums up her visit to South Africa very early in the document: 'If what I saw, read and heard is an expression of civilisation I should say the sooner it goes the better, for it is the complete negation of all we regard as human, decent and sound commonsense. The savage exploitation of over nine millions by a little over two millions will not cause 'white civilisation' to perish, but may bring about the obliteration of the white man in South Africa."

A member of the India League, one of the aims of which is "to support the claim of subject peoples to independence", Miss Whately is also a member of the British Labour Party and a Catholic.

She describes the South Africans as "two million people living in luxury.. on the labour of those they starve." "One wonders", she adds, 'what history will have to say of the prosperous, self-satisfied, race-conscious South Africans of this generation."

After visiting prisons at Capetown and Johannesburg, she wrote: "One had a feeling that the prison regime in South Africa, since it is more concerned with non-Europeans than with Europeans, is out to debase rather than to raise the standard of those who in the main are the victims of a vicious system.

"The complete absence of any beauty, of any culture, is terrifying, and the lost opportunity of giving at any rate the beginning of education to the illiterate masses passing through is a crime for which the white people of South Africa will be held responsible in the future.

"These unhappy non-European people feel with truth that they are hounded through life from the cradle to the grave. To them the law means persecution, not protection, and when the day of reckonig comes, as come it must, that pent-up force of frustration, humiliation, injustice and despair will burst its bounds and White South Africa will drown in a sea of blood."

Referring to the Durban riots of January last, she says: "I would say the African attacked the Indian not because he hated him but because he was the nearest he could get to the white man....These Africans, with their sticks and knobkerries, were able to make a serious attack on life and property. Today many of them are feeling their power. Who can say when they will next attack—and whom?

"If democracy is to survive—democracy which means the rule of the majority—South Africa in time must have a government of her African people. This can, of course, be delayed by Nazi methods, by dictatorship, by apartheid (compulsory segregation) but it is bound to come, even though we may not live to see it.

"The responsibility of South Africa's present rulers is surely to bring in compulsory education for all, in order that those who are to be the rulers of the future shall learn how to govern with moderation, justice and humanity.

"The door should be opened wide, that they may have access to the universities, to the professions, to the skilled trades and industries. Justice can make these people the friends of the white man. Then Europeans will have nothing to fear."

Miss Whately states that "so great is the poverty of South Africa's black peoples that out of 7,750,000 only 40 pay income tax (tax is paid on incomes of £360, sterling a year). The average native income is £15 sterling a year."

CONTRARY TO REASON

She declared that the attempt to run a country on four different standards of living—Europeans, Colourless (of mixed percentage, largely Euro-Africans) Asiatics and Africans—appears to be contrary to reason.

"South Africans would do well to remember that native labour is not cheap labour. A disease-ridden and impoverished native population, comprising fourfifths, of South Africa's human resources is a burden which will weigh the whole country down."

She writes of the Indians in South Africa: "Of the total population of 282,539 Indians there, 228,119 are forced to live in the province of Natal, the smallest of the four provinces constituting the Union, with an area of 35,284 square miles.

"The immigration laws of South Africa prohibit the movement of Indians from one province to another. This law applies to all persons defined as Asiatics. The Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1946, commonly known to Indians as 'the Ghetto Act' relegates the bulk of Indian population in Natal and the Transvaal to very limited inferior areas, which in the course of time will become ghettoes, breeding grounds of disease and squalor will the majority of the papulation will fall prey to reck-renting landlors who will belable to charge exorbitant rents owing to the limited space.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Scholarships For Scheduled Castes

And Other Backward Classes Students 1949-50

Applications are invited on the prescribed Application form for Government of India Scholarships for 1949-50 to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and Other Backward Classes. These scholarships are tenable in recognized institutions in India imparting education beyond the Matriculation stage in the following courses mentioned in order of perference:

1. MEDICINE & ALLIED SUBJECTS INCLUDING NURSING.
2. ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURE.
3. AGRICULTURE INCLUDING FORESTRY & VETERINARY SCIENCE.
4. TECHNOLOGY.
5. SCIENCE.
6. EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICE.
7. COMMERCE.
8. LAW.
9. ARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCE, FINE ARTS AND LIBRARY SCIENCE.

Candidates who are in receipt of scholarships for 1948-49 and wish to get their scholarships renewed for 1949-50 are required to send their applications on the form prescribed for "Renewals". Those who applied last year but were not selected should submit fresh applications, if they wish to be considered under the current year's scheme.

Application forms together with information regarding rules and regulations governing the award of these scholarships are obtainable free of charge from the Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Board, Ministry of Education, New Delhi-3.

The last date for receipt of applications is July 31, 1949. Candidates in their own interest are advised to apply for scholarships as early as possible and in any case before July 31, 1949.

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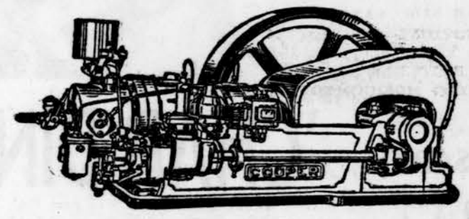

Apply to the nearest Agent or

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LACK OF FACILITIES FOR INDIAN ATHLETES

Country Has Only Two Cinder Tracks

BOMBAY, May 25 (A.P.I.).

The urgent need of more cinder tracks, scientific coaching and a systematic talent-hunt is stressed by Indian Olympic officials in an appraisement of the country's standing in athletics.

India has made little headway in this department of sport since her debut into the international arena 29 years ago, it is pointed out. For a vast nation with a population of 305,000,000 India has only two cinder tracks for her athletes. They are in two widely separated cities, Patiala in the north and Bangalore in the South and are quite out of reach for the vast majority of Indian athletes who are generally concentrated in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow and Delhi. There are nearly 40 cinder tracks in Britain, which has only 1/5th of India's population, and yet she is said to be "badly off" in comparison with the United States of America and the Scandinavian countries.

Most of India's provincial Athletic Associations are not in a position to build tracks on their own, as there is very little gate-money in athletics, it is stated. Unless they get financial help from provincial governments and municipalities by way of recurring grants, it is held, India has little chance of attaining a prominent position in the international athletic field.

It will cost nearly Rs. 20,000 to bring an expert coach from England for an eight-month tour of Indian cities and for this also financial help to the various provincial associations will be absolutely necessary. Even if several provincial associations were to pool their resources to bring out coaches, that alone will not help without proper cinder tracks because good results can be achieved only on these tracks.

Much stress is also laid upon the need of providing the athletic associations with good grounds. For instance, it is pointed out that the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association does not own grounds and has to hold athlete meets in the Cooperage Football grounds or the Brabourne Stadium's cricket pitch. The B.P.O.A. submitted a scheme for building cinder tracks, a swimming pool and courts for indoor games to the provincial government two years ago, but no grounds have yet been allotted to them.

Another important step towards the improvement of India's standard in athletics is a systematic hunt for promising youngsters from the various schools and college and it is confidently said that such systematic comb-out will yield results.

Athletic events are being held in India regularly since 1910. In 1920 the late Sir Dorabji Tata initiated a move to start Olympic games in India and secured separate affiliation for India with the International Olympic Committee. India has been sending teams of athletes to the world olympics ever since.

India came very near securing her first points in international athletics in the 1948 Olympic games at London. Two of India's candidates, Chota Singh of Patiala for the marathon and Rebello of Mysore for the hop, step and jump, showed excellent form a few days before the actual games. They came very near the world records during trials in their respective events but both were unfortunate to sprain their ankles during the actual events. India has also done well in three other events—100 metres sprint, 110 metres hurdles and 80 metres sprint for women.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Wednesday

In the Third Division of the Harwood Football League this evening at Parel three matches were played with conditions under foot muddy and not too comfortable for either side.

The following were the results:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GROUND
(Third Division)

Indian Hotels 1. (Proudfoot), Air Services of India XI 1. (Eddie).

G.I.P. RAILWAY GROUND PAREL
(Third Division)

Hill XI 3. (Ronnie 2, Anthony 1.) Young Challengers "B" 0.

Globe S.C. "A" 4 Bashir 3, Jack 1) Rainbow 0.

Obaidullah Gold Cup Hockey

BHOPAL, May 25. (A.P.I.): Following are the results of matches played in the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Tournament here this evening:

Rashidia Club (Junior), Bhopal 1, Yusuf Pasher Club, Bhopal 0. Iqtidaria Stars Eleven, Bhopal 1, Hyder Young Club 1, Bhopal Textiles 1, Herzidia College 0.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

COOPERAGE:

4-40 p.m. BEST vs. Khatau.

5-40 p.m. Tata's vs Rashid's XI

(First Div Harwood League)

ST. XAVIER'S GROUND PAREL

4-40 p.m. Globe "B" vs. Kohinoor Mills.

5-4 0 p.m. Elphinstone Mills vs. Globe "A".

(Indian League)

BILLIARDS

ISLAM GYMKHANA

6 p.m. Durham vs. Mansoor Tyabjee (Billiard's semi-final).

9 p.m. A. Claudius vs. Percy Edwards (Snooker quarter-finals) W.I. Billiards.

CALCUTTA LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Mohammadan Sporting Surprised

CALCUTTA, May 25. (A. P. I.): Calcutta League Football took a dramatic turn today when Mohammadan Sporting met with their first rebuff when they were beaten by Rangers by the narrowest margin. The Mohammadans thus lost two valuable points.

During the first half of the game exchanges were almost even and neither side could produce anything. In the seventh minute of the second half the Mohammadan defenders and supporters were amazed to see the Rangers score. Symes, the Ranger's left winger, caught the pair of backs napping, forced his way through them and scored with a nice placement. After this Mohammadans came all over for the equaliser and gave the Rangers defence a gruelling time but the latter proved themselves worthy of their charge. Mohammadans dominated the show for the rest of the period but failed to score.

E. I. Railway Sports Club and Sporting Union earned two points each at the expenses of Calcuta Garrison and Calcutta F. C. respectively. E. I. Railway scored five times against the Garrison without a reply from the opponents.

Sporting Union was lucky to have scored two points. Calcutta, playing better, had the mortification to lose the game and yield points to a team whom they should have beaten easily, against the run of play Robi Dey scored for Sporting Union in the fifteenth minute of the first half.

The following are the results:—

Rangers 1, Mohammedan Sporting 0; Sporting Union 1, Calcutta F. C. 0; E.I.R. Sporting Club 5, Calcutta Garrison 0.

TRADES' EASY VICTORY

Harwood League Football

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Trades scored an easy victory over Bombay Gymkhana in the First Division of the Harwood League at the Cooperage this evening. Bombay Gymkhana went down fighting by four goals to nil.

Although the conditions under foot were heavy due to the downpour that occurred before the game, as well as during the game. Trades put a spendid show and the two goals scored in each half fully showed which side deserved to win.

Laloo opened the scoring account for Trades off a pass from midfield and then midway in the opening period Perab scored his side's second goal though a free kick outside the penalty area.

In the second period of play Kuppuswamy scored the third goal for Trades of a re bound from the goalkeeper when Thomas took a pot-shot at goal from close in Bhimrao completed his sides tally with a well placed angular shot at goal.

FOOTBALL TEAM KILLED IN AIR CRASH

Italian Newspaper's Allegations

NAPLES, May 25, (U.P.A.): The newspaper "Il Giornalo" charged in a front-page article today that the recent plane crash in Turin, which killed all members of the Turin Football Club, was caused because the crew was attempting to drop contraband before landing.

The article claimed that the crew picked up a shipment of cocaine and a large amount of foreign currency at Barcelona "en route" to Italy from Lisbon. It said that the plane skimmed low over Turin in order to drop packages outside the city and crashed into the Superga Cathedral before it could regain altitude.

Police in Rome and Turin would not comment on the reports.

Colombo Races To Restart

COLOMBO, May 25, (A.P.I.): Racing in Colombo is likely to be resumed on Saturday, May 28 when the same programme as fixed for May 21 will be worked off. In that event, two horses—Cran and Taoangi—entered for last Saturday's races but disqualified by stewards will not run.

The dispute between the owners and trainers on the one hand and stewards on the other, following disqualification of five horses for alleged doping, has however not been resolved. But according to a prominent member of the Owners and Trainers Association everything would be "adjusted" by Saturday.

Most of the horses entered for Saturday's races were given track work today and this is regarded as definite indication of racing being resumed this week.

MISS BETTY GIBSON'S FINE JUMP

Miss Betty Gibson of Petersfield, takes her mount, GOLDEN CORN, over an obstacle as she competes in Class 17 (Children's Jumping) at the Royal Windsor Horse Show, Home Park, Windsor Castle, last Friday. Riders in the competition were 16 years of age or younger.

Acceptors For Derby And Oaks

LONDON, May 25. (PTI-Reuter): Thirty-nine final acceptors were announced today for the Derby to be run over one and a half miles at Epsom on Saturday June 4. They are:

The Thruster, Jai Hind, Grani, Marco Polo, Highlander The Third, Scottish Meridien, Targui, Irish Abbot, Blue Sepal, Roc Du Diable, Xerxes, Normanton, Swallow Tail, Button Boy, Ugongo, Courer, Nimbus, Neapolitan Star, Willoughton, Big Wig, Happy Mick, Prionium, Hindostan, Iran, Enver Pasha, Barnes Park, Le Troubadour, Royal Forest, Galley Proof, Conservative, Peter Flower, Gades, Boisson, Lord Drake, Amour Drake, Royal Empire, Val Drake, Mon Chatelain, and Brown Rover.

Nineteen fillies have accepted for the Oaks to be run over one mile and a half at Epsom on Thursday June 2. They are:

Avila, Indian Night, Squall, Coronation, Gainsborough Lady, Mixed Blessing, Double Deal, Vice Versa, Nerayah, Musidora, Pretty Girl, Susan, No Cheating, Humming Bird, Miss Alligator, Camargue, Vale of Towy, Unknown Quantity and Bedelia Brown.

This Year's Derby May Set Up Records

LONDON, May 25. (PTI-Reuter): This year's Epsom Derby may set up a record number of runners as the final forfeit stage, details of which were announced today, shows that 39 of the original 417 entries have paid £100 to accept, which is five more than the previous record field of 34 in the 1862 Derby won by Caractacus.

This year's race is worth £17,125, also a record for the Derby.

The winner will receive £14,170 including £500 for the breeder, which is more than the £13,059 won by the French colt MY LOVE last year.

The owners of the second and third will receive £1,620 and £810 respectively.

IRISH 2,000 GUINEAS

THE CURRAGH (Eire), May 25. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. R. A. Duggan's colt Solonaway, by the Irish Sire Solferino out of Anyway, starting at 100 to 6 against, won the Irish 2,000-guineas, run over one mile here today.

Ridden by M. Hartnett, Solonaway, won comfortably by two and a half lengths from Mr. D. S Kennedy's English trained challenger, Transatlantic, second favourite at 4 to 1 and ridden by T. Hawcroft, with Mr. T. Donnelly's 25 to 1 outsider, Some Bloom, a further three lengths away third of twelve runners.

The Irish champion three year old, Tribal Song, owned by Mr. A. W. Gordon, was 6 to 4 favourite but ran disappointingly.

Peter Flower To Resume Training For Derby

LONDON, May 25. (PTI-Reuter): Peter Flower who has had a slight setback in his preparation for the Epsom Derby is being fielded against by some London book-makers who are offering 40 to 1 about the colt. At last Monday's callover on the race Peter Flower was quoted at 100 to 6. Trainer Jarwis said today that the colt is expected to resume full training next week-end.

Woodburns Win In Yorkshire Cup

YORK, May 25. (PTI-Reuter): Lord Allendales Woodburn won the Yorkshire Cup run over two miles here today. Sir Percy Loraine's Riding Mill was second and Sir Humphrey De Trafford's La Fontaine third. Six ran.

Betting 13 to 8 against favourite Woodburn, 4 to 1 Riding Mill, 3 to 1 La Fontaine, Won by three-quarters of a length with two lengths between second and third. Capielluca and Sarda the Second did not run. Additional runners Blue Mickle (M. Beary) and Pepito (C. Spares) C. Smike rode Riding Mill and H. Gunn rode Kessali. Other runners as probables.

Jones's Narrow Victory

WESTERN INDIA BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In the most interesting match of the Western India Billiard Tournament so far, Wilson Jones accounted for Mansoor Tyabjee in the quarter-final of the Snookers at the Islam Gymkhana this evening.

The match went into the full five frames and only midway through the final frame was it possible to foresee the result of the match.

Jones started off promisingly and after narrowly winning the first frame at 50-47 went on to clinch the second as comfortably as the score 69-36 indicates. In the third game, however, the loser started to stroke confidently and bagged the frame at 79-41 and followed it up with a somewhat close win the fourth set at 56-48. The decider, however, saw the complete breakdown of Mansoor Tyabjee who collected only 19 points to his opponent's 82. Jones has now qualified for the semi-finals.

The I. M. Wilson vs A. Pinto-Phillips match which was scheduled for this evening resulted in a walk-over for the former as the latter failed to turn up.

JIMMY MEHTA DEFEATED

Ootacamund Tennis Surprise

OOTACAMUND, May 25, (A.P.I.): Jimmy Mehta, Davis Cup player went down before P. Seshadri, Madras hardcourt tennis champion in the semi-finals of the Lawley Institute Tennis Tournament yesterday.

Excellent tennis was provided by both players during the match which went into three sets and finished with great speed. Seshadri was quick with his forehand while Jimmy Mehta showed wonderful court craft. The last set was well contested. Seshadri who won the second set ran into a quick 4-0 lead but Jimmy Mehta bringing forth his great experience, squared up six all. Seshadri by winning the remaining two games claimed the set and the match the final scores being 4-6, 6-3 and 8-6.

In the other semi-finals Vishnu Mohan beat Owen of Bangalore in straight sets the scores being 6-2 and 6-1. In the doubles semi-finals Jimmy Mehta and N. Krishnaswami beat M. V. Baba and Vishnu Mohan in straight sets the scores being 6-1 and 6-4.

Sawhney Beaten In Surrey Tennis Tourney

LONDON, May 25, (PTI-Reuter): S. L. R. Sawhney, India, was beaten by G. E. Godsell, Britain, by 6-0, 6-4 in the second round of the Men's singles in the Surrey Lawn Tennis Championship at Surbiton today.

Graveney's Maiden Century

LONDON, May 23 (PTI-Reuter).—While the search in English cricket these days is mainly for a fast bowler who will be able to puzzle the Australians, the arrival of a good young batsman is always welcome.

One such newcomer is Tom Graveney, 21-year old Gloucestershire player, who scored his maiden century in hitting 139 off the Nottinghamshire bowlers.

Graveney, whose elder brother is also with Gloucestershire, scored 973 in his first season of big cricket a year ago, and earned his county cap. He is confidently expected to pass the thousand mark this summer.

Graveney a stylish right hander, and a specialist in the drive. He has established himself as an all-round sportsman in the English west country, where he learned cricket and rugby in Bristol, and showed further talent at golf, hockey and table tennis. Cricket is his number one interest, however, and the selectors may find a place for him in next month's Test trial at Birmingham.

WALCOTT-EZZARD TITLE BOUT

$ 300,000 Gate Anticipated

CHICAGO, (UPA).—Joe Louis, boxing director of the International Boxing Club, grinned and said the Jersey Joe Walcott and Ezzard Charles world heavyweight championship fight on June 22 will draw a $300,000 gate, even though ticket sales are not booming yet.

Just back from an exhibition tour which included Guam and Manila, the Brown Bomber, who retired as heavyweight champion last winter, talked about club plans at a press conference.

He said details of the announced merger of the 20th Century Boxing Club and his organization are still in the conference stage. "I don't know anything about our deal with the 20th Century Club," he said. "And we won't know until after June 1."

The clubs said last week that they would unite to promote fights in the Chicago Stadium, Detroit Olympia and Madison Square Garden. Louis explained why the delay until June 1 is necessary.

"Mike Jacobs said he was going to quit when, and it's up to the Garden to settle things with the 20th Century. Then we'll settle things with the Garden", he said.

"We've got to work out the legal details on it first," Louis said. "Nothing's been done yet, but maybe we'll have something on it in the next couple of weeks."

Louis said talent had made International's first promotional venture a big success in Detroit. "I don't think no club has enough talent to run in the big places all the time unless you build up some good fighters. There couldn't be no one fighter made a card. You got to have three 10-round fights like we had in Detroit."

Louis said a talent shortage might keep the I.B.C. from staging weekly cards both in Madison Square Garden and the Chicago stadium this winter.

He also said he would like to have Rocky Graziano, former middleweight champion, fight for I.B.C. Graziano was reinstated in New York recently and still is barred in Illinois.

New York would be the best place for Graziano to fight, Louis said, but "I'd want him in Gary if I could get him there."

Louis also said that the I.B.C. still plans to match the winner of the Walcott-Charles fight with Lee Savold, then to match the winner of that bout with Gus Lesnevich.

He said the bout would probably be fought in Chicago, but did not know whether it would be an indoor or outdoor affair.

British Women's Golf

HARLECH (North Wales), May 25, (PTI-Reuter): An Anglo-Irish final to the British Women's Golf Championship will be played over 36 holes on the Royal Saint David's course here tomorrow between Miss Bunty Stephens, the English Native Champion and Mrs. Val Reddan Ireland's numbebr two player.

The Irish nuumber one Miss Philomena Garvey, champion of her country for the past three years, was overwhelmed and beaten five and four by Miss Stephens in the semi-final this afternoon.

Mrs. Reddan who jumped into the limelight as Clarrie Tiernal 13 years ago when she won the Irish title, beat Mrs. Cosmo Falconer, of Scotland, by three and two in her semi-final.

In the quarter-finals Mrs. Falconer beat Miss Kear by three and two, Mrs. Reddan beat Mrs. Kyle by one hole, Miss Stephens beat Miss Howett by three and two and Miss Garvey beat Mrs. Valentine by three and two.

Melbourne Hopes To Receive 50,000 Overseas Visitors

CLERGYMEN PROTEST AGAINST DRAIN OF BUILDING MATERIALS

MELBOURNE (UPA): Thanks to cheap, high speed mass air transport of the future, Melbourne hopes to receive 50,000 overseas visitors for its 1956 Olympic Games, despite her great distance from Western population centres.

Although the games are seven years off, Melbourne has already begun preparations for the most spectacular invasion since the Americans landed in 1942.

A bigger invasion is going on at present, however—hundreds of thousands of European migrants. Housing this migrant flow (which may aggregate more than a million in the next seven years) as well as the normal population growth will present some real problems to the Olympic Games planners.

Although some critics claim it can't be done, government business and civic leaders generally are taking the long view that the housing and accommodation problem will be licked. Meanwhile, business leaders and the Chamber of Commerce are already smacking their lips over the expected millions of pounds Olympic Games visitors will spend.

VALUE TO TOURIST TRADE

They hope the publicity will be "of untold value to tourist trade" and a boost to Victoria's industrial possibilities.

Already there are signs the 1956 Games will develop into a nation-wide festival. New South Wales Premier, James McGirr, said Sydney was considering holding an international exhibition at the same time. Other states are reported to be considering sporting and industrial attractions.

An estimated $ 12,000,000 will go into organizing and staging the Games. Substantial help is hoped from the Federal Government, but Prime Minister Joseph Chifley has warned nothing yet can be promised.

State Housing Minister A. G. Warner, said he hoped building for the Games will begin in 18 months.

It is expected Melbourne's Showgrounds will be the main Games site. Close to the city, they are claimed to be better placed than Wembley Stadium, 14 miles out of London, and Los Angeles stadium, more than 10 miles out.

The Games $ 12,000,000 cost will include building aronas, stadium, pools, and two storey buildings with bathing facilities for athletes.

STADIUMS TO BE BUILT

One stadium is planned which will stage all competitive track and field events. Two further swimming pool stadiums to hold 12,000 each for aquatic events are suggested while at least three boxing and wrestling stadiums for preliminary rounds have been proposed.

Experts are calculating that for every stadium built for events, three will be needed for training.

While it is expected that the Games will be worth millions of pounds in trade and industry for Australia, it is pointed out that London cleared only £ 80,000 profit from the Games. London, unlike Melbourne, already had modern stadiums, swimming pools and huge R.A.F. and army camps for accommodation.

Clergymen are making mass protests against holding the Games in Melbourne because of the drain on building materials when the city is faced with the need for huge slum clearance.

Father Tucker, head of Melbourne's leading mission in slum areas, the Brotherhood of St. Laurence, denounced the "tragic" proposed use of building materials, estimated worth $ 6,500,000, for the 1956 Games. Housing Minister Warner replied that the Games would not interfere with the government's slum clearance programme.

The late Melbourne Lord Mayor, Sir Raymond Connolly, who died May 4, had urged that Melbourne get down to the vast work ahead right away." He said, "Let us take a lesson from Helsinki—a city less than a third of the size of Melbourne.

"They set to work on their plans immediately the site of the 1952 Games was announced. Less than three years ago their city was in the hands of the Russians.

"They still paying unenviable reparations, but the Helsinki Games are going to be a terrific success because they faced up to their problems early."

The "Melbourne Sun" newspaper conducted a man-in-the-street survey. It quoted the remarks of an art teacher, John O'Beirne, who summed up the widespread feeling:

"I've been overseas and found that in Europe—and in other countries—Australia is regarded as an insignificant place. By bringing overseas athletes here, the Games will help dispel that illusion."

Oxford All Out For 247

RABONE'S DEADLY BOWLING

OXFORD, May 25, (PTI-Reuter): The Indian cricketer A H. Kardar was included in the Oxford University side which opened a three-day match against the New Zealand touring team here today in fine weather.

The teams were: Oxford University:—Van Ryneveld, Winn, Kardar, Whitcombe, Carr, Boobbyer, Chesterton, Hofmeyr, Law, Wiley and Wrigley.

New Zealand:—Scott, Hadlee, Wallace, Donnelly, Reid, Mooney, Rabone, Cave, Burtt, Hayes and Smith.

Though the pitch was flooded yesterday only a dozen runs came in the first half hour before Cave beat Boobbyer with a delivery which swung late. Lefthander Winn joined Hofmeyr who although sometimes late against the quick bowling of Cave and Hayes defended soundly. They were still together at lunch having added 74

The spin bowlers Burtt and Rabone turned the ball disconcertingly after lunch but Hofmeyr and Winn played steadily.

Winn hit six fours and a seven before he misjudged a spinning ball from Rabone and gave a catch to extra cover at 109. His confident stroke play in a stand of 97 in an hour and three-quarters showed him to marked advantage.

Van Ryneveld, like Hofmeyr, South African and a rugby blue, started enterprisingly with fours in front of the wicket of Hayes and Rabone, but with the pace bowler on a pitch becoming faster, beat him playing back at 130

Nothing ruffled Hofmeyr, he waited for the loose ball and spent three hours completing 50 out of 139

Carr also gave trouble until Cave deceived him with a cleverely flighted ball and at tea Hofmeyr and Kardar, the Indian Test player, were together.

Hofmeyr was unfortunate not to reach his century against the tourists.

He would have accomplished the feat had not a fine spell of bowling by the right arm off spinner Rabone, who in three overs took four wickets for thirteen runs, finished off the Oxford innings.

Hofmeyr played a sound innings which was of the greatest value to Oxford. He carried his bat, being at the wicket five hours and hitting only five fours in his 95.

The New Zealanders had a few shocks when they opened their innings for the first three wickets fell at 4, 19 and 41 but by the close they had 67 on the board without further loss.

OXFORD 'VARSITY (First Innings)

M. Hofmeyr (not out) 95, B. Booyer b Cave 5 C. Winn c Scott b Rabone 58 O Van Ryneveld b Hayes 16 D. B. Carr b Cave 34 Kardar b Smith 8 P. A. Whitcome b Rabone 6 J. Wiley b Rabone 6 J. A. Law b Rabone 0 C. H. Chesterton c Reid b Rabone 0 N. W. Wrigley b Hayes 4. Extras 15, Total 247.

Wickets fell at 1/12 2/109 3/130 4/186 5/214 6/221 7/227 8/223 and 9/247.

Bowling Analysis: Hayes 19.5/6/44/2, Cave 20/5/40/2, Reid 6/2/7/0. Burtt 24/5/67/0, Rabone 23/7/60/5, Donnelly 3/0/10/0, Smith 2/0/6/1.

NEW ZEALAND (First Innings)

V. J. Scott c Van Ryneveld b Chesterton 23 W. H. Hadlee b Wrigley 1 J. R. Reid lb.w. b Whitcome 6 W. M. Wallace (not out) 16 F. B. Smith (not out) 20 Extras 1, Total (for 3 wickets) 67.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of one Pinnace (Launch), 60 feet, lying at Pilot Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, Zinc Sheets approx, 18 tons, lying at Scindia Shipyard, Vizagapatam and one Tug 'Zulfaquar' lying at H. M. I Dockyard, Bombay.

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed form which can be had from the Disposals Offices at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras at Rs. 5/- per set in Cash/Money Order. Tender form contains dimensions and particulars of the Pinnace, Zinc Sheets and Tug 'Zulfaquar', instructions to tenderers, conditions of sale and inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, Miscellaneous Metals and Hardware Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi and should reach him by 4 P.M on 30-6-49

Director General of Disposals.
New Delhi.

A.C. 30

The Bombay Chronicle

A non-violent revolution is not a programme of 'seizure of power.' It is a programme of transformation of relationships ending in a peaceful transfer of power.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE R. S. S.

Ever since the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was declared illegal about sixteen months ago on the grounds that it indulged in subversive activities and had a secret constitution, several of its sympathisers have attempted to get the ban on it lifted by revising its constitution and activities so as to make them acceptable to Government. One of these sympathisers, Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Shastri, prepared a revised constitution after consulting the head of the Sangh, Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, in jail in March last and submitted it to India's Home Minister. Under the new draft constitution the aims and objects of the Sangh are stated to be "to weld together the many and diverse groups within the Hindu fold and to rejuvenate and revitalise the Hindu Samaj (society) on the basis of its dharma (religion) and Sanskriti (culture), so that the Samaj may properly fulfil its obligations in the all-sided development of Bharatavarsha, our Motherland". If this accurately and fully expresses the aims and objects that still exist in the minds of the promoters of the Sangh, it will be noted that these aims and objects are communal but not political. They are social, religious and cultural but they concern the Hindus only. In this respect the Sangh would appear to be more or less like the socio-religious institutions of a number of Hindu castes or groups of castes or of non-Hindu communities. Many of these institutions would perhaps have better served their own purpose if they were more inclusive or non-communal. A communal political body is always objectionable and in the context of Indian politics particularly so. The R.S.S. has done well to drop politics, if it has really dropped politics completely. But we question the wisdom of a non-political communal organisation formed by Hindus who are the "majority".

The present position of the Sangh is perhaps more clearly evident in its proposed activities. The principal distinctive activities are stated to be "to give physical training by means of exercises and games" and to "inculcate love for the ideals of Hindu Dharma and culture". These are unobjectionable ends though it might be asked why physical culture cannot be promoted on a non-communal basis. We are also told that, "while respecting the State Flag, the R.S.S. has the Bhagwa Dhwaja, the age-long symbol of Hindu culture, as its flag". This, too, can no more be objected to than the special flag of the Socialists or Communists. One hopes, however, that the R.S.S. men's professed respect for the National Flag is genuine, unreserved and active.

The aims and activities of the R.S.S., as set forth in the published draft constitution, are, intended to appear not legally or constitutionally objectionable. Mr. Venkatrama Sastri, in other words, has done a good job. But the past record of the Sangh still leaves room for doubt if it has not also an unwritten, secret constitution involving it in objectionable politics. The Hindu Mahasabha having openly decided to resume political activities, many will suspect that the R.S.S. may at any time give the Sabha veiled support to these. And once the Sangh begins to do that it is but a step to the old subversive and secret activities that inspired it for several years. The Government of India is in a better position to judge the new constitution of the R.S.S. in the light of the knowledge it possesses about the Sangh's members in and sympathisers out of jail. It may be trusted to make in time a statement about its future attitude towards the R.S.S. We can only say this at present that better proofs of a change of heart than a paper constitution, not yet accepted by its sympathisers outside jail, are necessary before Government reverses its attitude.

By a strange chance, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's speech on the subject of minorities comes close on the heels of the R.S.S. "constitution". His impassioned call to forget that that there are majority and minorities ought to meet with a warm response from a nation that has suffered so recently from communalism run amok. Sardar Patel spoke of the fear complex of the minorities. But what is one to say of a majority which feels called upon to resort to communalism to "protect" its culture, its religion and its members? As the majority community in India, the Hindus ought to be applying themselves to reassuring the minorities and making it plain beyond "safeguards" and "weightages" that there is nothing to be feared (or hoped for) from communalism on the part of Indians. A gesture of confidence from one party is bound to evoke a full response from others, and for obvious reasons it is fitting that the Hindu community should purge itself of this evil. One can have pity for minority communalists who huddle together out of a sense of fear. But a majority acting in fear is either contemptible or planning mischief. We have every confidence that the Hindu community will not succumb to the R.S.S., even when it is given Mr. Venkatrama Sastri's "new look." Besides, at a time when Government is concentrating every energy ridding the nation of communal manifestations, it seems absurd that a section of the Hindu community should fritter away their strength in an attempt at renewing narrow sectarianism. The work of the Bombay Government in this field has been praiseworthy and our only regret is that for some reason the pace in this province has slowed down. Instead of getting on with a steady and determined pressure towards eliminating communalism, we are being every now and again sidetracked into considering the good in communal oranisations and in searching for excuses to letting them restart. It is in a sense useless concerning oneself with legality and legal forms so far as objectionable organisations go. It is much more to the point to ask whether the men behind the R.S.S. are capable of thinking non-communally. If they are not—and it must be an optimist who asserts otherwise—then, whether they seek cultural or social avenues of work, their nature will assert itself. India cannot at this stage of her development afford the luxury of communal experimentation.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

LAKE SUCCESS, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Trusteeship Council has received a petition alleging that "virtual slave labour" exists in the Australian New Guinea Trust area.

The writer, Mrs. Jane Wallace, claimed that she and her husband had been fighting for the emancipation of New Guinea natives since 1928. She said the full story of Australian treatment of the natives would "blast Australia's fair name for ever."

* * *

In his 4 (or was it 5?) hour marathon infliction on the Security Council, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan proved to his entire satisfaction that "Hyderabad was doing everything possible to avoid incidents likely to give provocation to the Indian Government."

He didn't explain his idea of "Hyderabad."

Nor did he go on to prove that with its Defence Department and Finance Ministry Secretaries and so on and so forth Pakistan too was doing everything possible to help Hyderabad in doing everything possible to avoid any incidents likely to give provocation to the Indian Government.

* * *

Under the new constitution of the R.S.S., as drafted by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri and approved by Guruji, the programme of the R. S. S., says a newsreport, will be to give physical training by means of exercises and games organised at a convenient hour every day; to arrange occasional talks and lectures to impart intellectual training and inculcate love for the ideals of Hindu 'dharma' and culture; to celebrate festivals of cultural importance; and to establish agencies and institutions to disseminate knowledge of the Sangh's ideals and activities."

Which programme is thoughtfully elaborate enough to cover a multitude of the rest.

* * *

Apropos of the move in the Constituent Assembly to do away with reservation of seats, three Muslim members from Madras—Messrs. Mohd. Ismail, B. Pocker and Mahboob Ali Baig—have jointly tabled an amendment seeking to continue separate electorates for minorities.

The three Muslim members, led by Janab Mohammad Ismail Sahib, High Commissioner in India of the Muslim League, must naturally fight for self-preservation to the quitting point.

* * *

Mr. Z. H. Lari of the United Provinces, who has now become an ex-Muslim Leaguer, however, wants abolition of reservation to all communities including Scheduled Castes, and elections to be held under the system of cumulative votes in multi-member constituencies.

Translation of what Mr. Lari wants: Separate Electoratism.

* * *

According to the "New York Times" Kabul correspondent, "the Afghan Government's expressed desire to settle peacefully its conflict with Pakistan over tribal policy is complicated by the stern temper of the Afghan people".

No one need worry. We have the completest confidence in the temper and supreme ability of Premier Abdul Qaiyum Khan to settle their hash effectively.

ALL UP AIR MAIL IN INDIA

A Costly Innovation For The Poor

"INDIANS have now the luxury of having their letters transported by air mail without any surcharge but with an increased rate for ordinary postcard and letter first class mail. Our villagers and working class, as well as a very large majority of our people in urban areas, however, did not need nor want nor care for this luxury and it has been unnecessarily thrust upon them," observes Dr. M. S. Patel in the article printed below.

"The innovation of the all-up air service, like the reclassification of railways, has brought no relief to the common masses, but it has brought relief to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent to richer people.

"As against this, persons using ordinary mail have been made to pay more than they used to pay, before these innovations were introduced. It is, therefore, desirable to consider this innovation—and also the railway reclassification—again from the point of view of common masses, as well as from the point of view of sense of proportion and equity and stop them from operating, as soon as possible. It will require great courage on the part of our Government to do so. They have shown such courage twice in the case of rationing and they ought not to hesitate in this case also."

Almost all the industrial workers in Bombay or in other industrial cities and towns in our country and a majority of middle class population are not likely to write letters often, to places where they can be transported by air with any saving of time whatsoever. Most of our workers in Bombay hail from Ratnagiri, Nasik, Poona and other nearby districts of the Province. This applies also to other industrial cities and towns.

TIME DOES NOT COUNT.

Most of the villagers also do not have many occasions to write letters beyond their provinces, and those very few who will have occasion to do so, can afford to pay, if necessary, an anna or so more for an air mail surcharge. Besides the value of time has not as yet become a very important factor in the daily life of any considerable part of the population of our country, where out of 360,000,000 persons only about 140,000 can afford a motor car, about 120,000 have a telephone and, at the most, 300,000 have a radio. The villager and industrial worker is interested in his letter reaching its destination within a reasonable period by ordinary means of surface transportation.

Our country's basic economy is still in the bullock-cart stage and not even in the horse-wagon stage. The entire tempo of life is slow in our country as a whole and still all our letters are to go quicker by air mail whilst there are no means or facilities for quicker and comfortable means of travel and transport for a very large part of our human as well as animal population of our poor country. This shows that there is something wrong with our sense of proportion.

There are several villages and localities in this country to which the postal delivery and collection facilities are not at all available; and there are quite a large number of villages where postal delivery and collection facilities are available only once a week and sometimes two or three times a week The number of places where there are facilities for daily postal delivery and collection, are comparatively few when compared to those which do not have daily facilities.

POST-WAR DETERIORATION.

Before the war, almost all the postmen had a higher standard of duty and so generally all the letters for remote villages were duly delivered and almost all the letters given to them for posting by villagers were actually posted. Nowadays, however, the public have found that sometimes they do not get their letters and this especially holds good for persons living in remote places where there are no post offices and where the postman visits the place either once or twice a week. Sometimes the postman feels like taking it easy and does not go to a particular village or villages on his regular route.

Instances have been reported in the press where letters meant for a particular route have been destroyed by a postman because he could not go to that group of villages on that particular day. Poor villagers, therefore, have become wiser and often they send their letters 'not paid' so that the postmen have to deliver the 'not paid' letters to recover the due fee.

The population living in the remote villages will not get any benefit whatsoever from this all up air mail and they will have to pay for it. Some of them will have to pay an anna more for getting their letters, because now their letters will go 'not paid' on a two anna rate and the receiver will have to pay four annas instead of three annas when the rate of postage was 1 1/2 annas.

AMERICAN PRACTICE.

In a rich country like the U.S.A where the average income per hour of an ordinary unskilled worker is atleast 16 times that in India, the Government still considers it necessary to have a postcard which costs only one cent, including the service charge. which is equal to 6.4 pies at the present rate of exchange but at the normal rate it is exactly 6 pies.

The postman in U.S.A. starts his career with an initial salary equivalent to about Rs. 590 per month which rises to about Rs. 900 per month. With such high salary for postmen, the U.S. Government thinks it proper to have a penny, the smallest coin in value in the U.S.A. (one cent) postcard (6.4 pies) and letter 3 cents (19.2 pies) per ounce or 2 1/2 tolas, while in our poor country where the postman's salary starts from about Rs. 35 per month and goes up to about Rs. 80 per month in most of the urban areas, our Government party have found it necessary to increase the price of postcard from 6 to 9 pies, and of letter from 18 pies to 24 pies for the first tola both for surface and air mail.

CHEAP SURFACE POST.

Even in a country like the U.S.A., where the average income of its citizens is the highest in the world and where time is an extremely important factor in the daily life of every individual, where almost every family has a motor car, a telephone, a radio, a refrigerator, a washing machine, electric lights and running water facilities and where life is lived on an almost clock-like schedule by an extremely large part of the entire population for five days in a week, it is not considered desirable and feasible or necessary to introduce the all up air mail system—in spite of the fact that they have in the U.S.A. many times more facilities and reasons than India has for doing so. The air mail rates in the U.S.A. which were formerly 10 cents, have gradually been reduced to eight, six and five cents per ounce. In the last budget (for 1949) however, the air mail rate has been increased to six cents per ounce or 2 1/2 tolas without at all increasing the rate of the surface mail rate of one cent for the post card and 3 cents for letter of 2 1/2 tolas. From this, it will be obvious that introduction of this innovation in our poor country, of all up air mail without surcharge is certainly a luxury which our poor country can ill-afford

SLIP OF THE TONGUE.

In justifying the increase in the price of the post card, the Finance Minister declared in the Parliament that the "cost of production of a postcard nowadays was 8.2 pies". When the absurdity of the statement was pointed out, we were informed that it was a slip of tongue on the part of the Finance Minister and that the cost of production of a postcard plus the services charge on it amounted to 9.3 pies.

The public was, however, not enlightened as to the cost of an airmail letter consisting of the cost of producing the envelope, or the cost of producing the stamp or stamps for it, and the free Blue air mail label, as well as the services charge connected with its transport by air. No indication was furnished of the share of profit Government was making out of 2 1/2 annas air mail rate per tola, that it was found desirable to reduce it to 2 annas, nor did any Congressman question why the cost of a postcard with service charge was so nigh in our poor country.

MUSHROOM AIRLINES.

We are told that Government want to have this all up air mail system to encourage or stabilize our Civil Aviation industry. Our Communication Ministry, however, has allowed unrestricted mushroom growth of air lines in the country since September 1946, where three or at the most four experienced and efficient air lines of long-standing were all that was needed to meet adequately the requirements of our poor country for several years. Some of these new air lines are now going into liquidation one by one.

This costly innovation of all-up air mail would not have been necessary if the civil aviation industry had been allowed to develop on a carefully worked out plan, and encouragement was given to pioneers of long standing in the field instead of encouraging inexperienced industrialists new to the field. The remedy for this mistake in the form of all up air mail is bound to turn out to be also a mistake in due course, though it will give, for the time being, a false sense of achievement.

The development of Civil Aviation industry is necessary and important for our country and there are many ways by which this objective could have been achieved on very sound lines with the co-operation of not only the Postal Department but that of the Transportation and Defence Ministries also and, that too, without unnecessarily passing on the burden of doing so on to the poor industrial workers in cities and towns and on the poor villagers. It seems no serious effort has been made for the inter-ministry co-operation in this particular case so far.

"BURDEN" ON SORTERS!

One of the reported reasons given by the spokesman of the Communication Ministry for not imposing a surcharge on air mail letters in the new budget is that "its levy would impose an additional burden on the postal sorters". The authorities of that Ministry, however, did not think of additional burden to postal sorters when some 5 or 6 years ago they got designed, printed, to save dye-stuffs in the printing process, and introduced postal stamps some of which were of such a confusing design and colour

(Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Pakistan's 'Malaise'

The resolution passed by the West Punjab Muslim League against Sir Francis Mudie is yet another warning of the internal 'malaise', from which the country is suffering and which needs urgent attention by those, who think that the best cure is to ignore the malaise or to divert the people's thoughts from it. It will be recalled that the Governor took over direct administration of the Province from the Mamdot Cabinet, which was dismissed for various offences, including corruption, jobbery, intrigues and loss of popular confidence in it. Those who represent the present West Punjab Muslim League were conspicuously in evidence in opposing the Mamdot group and in working for the removal of the Mamdot Ministry. And it is these people who have openly denounced Sir Francis Mudie and accused his regime of exactly those offences for which the Nawab of Mamdot was dismissed. In fact, worse. For, the resolution asserts that "the autocratic regime under the Governor has assumed unprecedented proportions" and claims that "special care has been taken of the elements, who wore the apron strings of bureaucracy during the days of British Imperialism." Clearly Sir Francis Mudie has not only lost popular support but has actually provoked widespread discontent.

Alarming Gulf

And now the situation has been rendered curiously odd by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan taking a pro-Mudie hand in it. He has, with the authority of Pakistan's Prime Minister, expressed regret at the resolution and has certified that the Governor has been discharging his onerous duties "loyally and faithfully." The significance of all this is obvious and alarming. A gulf has come into being between those in supreme authority and the people of Pakistan—for, what is true of West Punjab is also true, perhaps in varying degree of other provinces. And when that happens, the outlook for a country and its people ceases to be promising. The remedy is in the hands of the leaders, who control the destinies of Pakistan. But diversionary attempts are the reverse of the required remedy.

Supreme Court

A competent Judiciary being the best safeguard for the reign of law and against the caprices of the Executive, the Constituent Assembly gave a good deal of attention on Tuesday to the subject of the Federal Judicature. The main question discussed was the constitution of the Supreme Court. Article 103 of the Draft Constitution provides inter alia, that every judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed by the President after consultation with such of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as may be necessary and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years. It also provides that a judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting has been presented to the President by both Houses of Parliament in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. These and a few other provisions of Article 103 are doubtless calculated to secure the best talent available in the country and also to safeguard the Supreme Court against interference by the Executive. Though this one article was discussed for over three hours it was finally adopted with but a slight change, making eminent jurists eligible for appointment to the Supreme Court though they might not have been judges or advocates of High Courts for the requisite period.

Maximum Age Limit

There was a needlessly long debate on the maximum age limit for the judges of the Supreme Court. The age limit of 65 years, fixed in the Draft Constitution and finally approved by the Assembly is intended to secure for the country the benefit of the ripe experience of judges long trained for their work. It is a narrow view to object that this limit is an injustice to the young. The main idea in this case is not so much to ensure equitable distribution of work as to guarantee for the Supreme Court the very best talent and experience available in the country. It is idle to suggest that in India men's efficiency seriously declines after the age of sixty. This may be true of physical work. Pandit Nehru pertinently pointed out that the Assembly would not like to fix any maximum age limit for Ministers, though their work is more strenuous than that of the judges of the Supreme Court. He also pointed out how in Britain and in America men well above the age of 65 or 70 are allowed to work as judges. A limit is desirable in a tropical country like India where the expectation of life is barely 24 or 25 years. The approved limit of 65 years is fair from all points of view. If any judge continues to be efficient even after the age of 65, it is open to the Chief Justice under Article 107 to secure his services to decide any specific case or number of cases.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Reactionary Views

The observations made by Princess Prabhavati Raje about the Hindu Code Bill at various meetings at Bombay are mostly reactionary and if followed, the country will be more after 'status quo' rather than making progressive headway.

She wants that a Secular State should not and could not interfere with the sanctity of any religion, for it is not the province of any Government to legislate on matters of religion. She does not, however, define what religion is. Religion according to all religionists is something which has only to do with spiritual progress, under which, a union between the soul and God is established. Religion and religious developments ought in fact to have very little to do with the worldly affairs and should be purely a non-worldly affair. The state may be expected not to interfere with the liberty of man to make this spiritual progress—union between soul and God.

Mistake is oft committed and Princess Raje also is no exception to it, —in interpretation of what is meant by religion, and it is taken that even the social and economic laws set up by our jurists from time to time, are also a part and parcel of religion, which, in fact, is no religion. Social and economic laws have to do with this worldly affairs and they cannot form part of religion. They have been always changed, amended and substituted by better laws from time to time under the changed circumstances. Every State must have a right to frame, amend, and substitute new laws in place of old ones for the better governance of people, looking to the objectives situation of the country, and the new Hindu Code could be well stated to be an effort in that direction. In fact, India can have only one law applicable to all Indians so far inheritance, marriage and such other matters are concerned and even all communal laws including Hindu law and Mahomedan law must be abrogated by such law.

Though India does not presently adopt such a position atleast the present Hindu Code Bill could be taken up to be removing certain of the inequalities, injustices and inequities perpetrated on female sex by the Hindu law, and the effort well deserves support from all conscious quarters of India.

N. G. PARIKH.

A.I.R. And Music

Last Monday I happened to hear the Bombay radio staff artist Poonuswamy's rendering of 'Sankarabharana' raga (Karnatik style) from Bombay radio. It set me thinking about the elevating qualities of Indian music and the unity of Indian music. I had heard this artist's rendering of many Hindustani ragas also on 'gottuvadyam' before from Bombay station. Here I thought was a way for A.I.R. to establish the unity of Indian music.

The two principal systems of Indian music the Hindustani and Karnatik are fundamentally the same, and Indian Music has always been one. There are many ragas common to both (sometimes the names of the ragas are the same and sometimes the ragas' swaras are the same though they have different names in the two systems). This if A.I.R. could bring into bold relief in multi-lingual area like Bombay would be helpful in promoting cultural unity.

Besides Poonuswamy there are other artists of Karnatik music in Bombay dlike Lalita Venkataraman and Rama Hariharan to mention two who have studied both the systems of Indian music and if Bombay Radio could ask them to broadcast the same ragas in both systems it would be highly helpful in establishing the fundamental unity of Indian Music and realising the pious hopes of many All-India Music Conferences.

S. K. SWAMY.

OPEN AIR

In the Papaya we have a plant in which the male and female flowers are borne on different trees. In the Castor Oil plant, the stamens and pistils are also borne in different flowers, but in this case they both grow on the same plant, the male or staminate flowers growing along the lower part of the flower-stalk, and the female or pistillate flowers growing towards the end. The fruits of the castor oil are round and prickly, and when they are ripe and dry they burst open with some force to scatter the seeds around the parent plant. These seeds are round and shiny, and are grey in colour with black markings They grow readily in the rains, and a miniature forest of seedlings grows up to take the place of the old plant, which, despite its size, is only an annual which dies off at the end of one season. The leaves of the Castor Oil are large and simple but deeply lobed and the leaf-stalk is attached to the centre of the blade of the leaf. A number of butterflies and moths lay their eggs on the Castor Oil plant, and we find the spined caterpillars of the golden brown Castor butterfly and many looper caterpillars, which often reduce the leaves to skeletons in which only the veins are left.

D. R.

SANTA CRUZ TO BE FREE OF ALL 'HAZARDS'

Flying Club, Slaughter House And Tannery To Be Shifted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The international airport of Santa Cruz—the fourth largest in the world —will, in a few years from now, be free from all "hazards" which lie in its close proximity.

Regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation lay down that no international airport should lie within a radius of about ten miles of any flying club, slaughter house or tannery.

By some strange coincidence, however, all these specified institutions happen to be near about the airport The Juhu Flying Club is about three miles distant; the Bandra slaughter about four miles away and the tannery is almost on the outskirts of the aerodrome.

Club planes flying in the vicinity tend to slow down the movement of services planes landing at or taking off from the airport, while vultures and eagles always hovering over the slaughter house and the tannery constitute a nuisance, if not also a menace, to flying aircraft.

The removal of these buildings to places away from the airport is one of the important items on the plan for developing Santa Cruz.

The seventy-five year-old Bandra slaughter house and the tannery will be shifted to Thana, about 20 miles north of Bombay, within the next five years. The Bombay Flying Club will transfer its activities to Kalyan, 40 miles north of Bombay, in less than three years' time.

CHARGES AGAINST MADRAS MINISTERS

Shankarrao Deo To Make Enquiries

MADRAS, May 24, (U.P.I.): Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, has been appointed to make enquiries into the charges levelled against certain Ministers of the Madras Cabinet by some members of the Congress Legislature Party.

This was announced to pressmen by Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier, who arrived here this evening from Delhi by air.

Mr. Deo will be visiting Madras early in June to conduct the enquiry.

Mr. Raja told pressmen that surprisingly enough, no member of the A.I.C.C. from Madras came forward during the secret session of the A.I.C.C. to make any accusations against any of the Ministers of Madras though representatives from other provinces took the opportunity to speak against their respective Ministries.

Stop Press

BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS FAIL TO REACH BASIS

PARIS, May 25 (UPA): The Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers failed again today to find any basis for a possible agreement when Russia insisted upon returning to the defunct and unsuccessful Four-Power military control of Germany. United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson reviewed the help the West has given to its part of Germany and then challenged Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky to disclose what Russia has done to Eastern Germany.

LIAQUAT ON KASHMIR

KARACHI, May 25 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, in a broadcast to the nation tonight made it clear "once again and for ever" that Pakistan will not accept any other decision on the Kashmir issue except that which guaranteed "free voting right to the people of Kashmir."

NEPALI CONGRESS LEADER COLLAPSING

PATNA, May 25. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist leader, has received a telegram from Mrs. Sushila Koirala stating that Mr. B. P. Koirala's condition is grave and that he is collapsing. Mrs. Koirala is at Katmandhu with her husband. Mr. Koirala former President of the Nepali National Congress is undergoing imprisonment in Khatmandu.

AHMEDABAD STRIKE MOVE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

Workers of the State Transport Department held a general meeting today and decided to give a strike notice. It is learnt that they reviewed the whole situation, taking into account the communication between the parties.

Workers of the Ahmedabad Electric Company also served two notices to the authorities demanding bonus and more dearness allowance on the line of mill workers. It is likely that their dispute will be taken to the Industrial Court if no satisfactory reply is forthcoming from the authorities.

REPORT ON SHOLAPUR MILLS

(Continued from Page 1)

like this, a loss of 5 per cent will represent 1,500 bales which, considering the price of cotton consumed, would amount to a considerable financial loss of Rs. 3,00,000/- to Rs. 4,00,000/- per year.

NO RECORD

It is significant that in a mill like this, which is of considerable proportions and was once regarded as one of the leading mills of India, the loss sustained by cotton in the Blowroom is not calculated and noted regularly. The cotton loss, even though taken out, is not correctly shown and strange to say that occasionally a gain is indicated in the Blowroom process which is never possible. It also seems that nobody has cared to check the figures of this loss with the result that inferior cottons appear to have been used even though the prices charged are in respect of cottons of superior staple.

It is also noticed that the cotton received in the Mill was not being weighed properly and the allowances which are receivable by the Mill at the time of weighment, according to market usage, are not at all found.

NO INQUIRY

In 1942-43, there was found to be a shortage of about 1,00,000 seers of cotton or kapas in the Latur Factory; but no inquiry appears to have been instituted for ascertaining the cause of this shortage and no explanation seems to have been demanded from the Manager in charge at that time. The circumstances indicate that, although the kapas was purchased, the cotton resulting from it, had not been received in the Mill.

YARN

In every well-managed textile Mill, the yarn produced should be accurately accounted for but in this particular Mill, we find that the yarn produced is not equal to the yarn distributed and, even though there was in excess before the present Agents took over the management and in the beginning of their management, still we find in later years that not only was this excess wiped out but there is a colossal loss of about 43,00,000 lbs. of yarn. The average increase before this huge shortage was about 3 per cent and adopting this as the basis, if we calculate the loss incurred by the Company it should equal 3 per cent of the Production which we should ordinarily find in excess, plus the actual shortage as mentioned above and the value of this aggregate shortage works out of this aggregate shortage works ven years under report.

It is noteworthy that there was an excess in the earlier years of the present Management and again an excess after the Shareholders' demand for an investigation, pursuant to which the appointment of the Inspectors was decided upon by the Government. It is significant that the huge annual deficit is to be found in the middle period of the Management. This fact conclusively proves that there was no shortage really during the said middle period.

This recurring deficit or shortage which continued for a period of 5 years, was known to the Managing Agents and particularly to Mr. Goculchand Morarka as evidenced by the fact that the Costing Department had repeatedly drawn the attention of Mr. Goculchand and the Manager to this huge and recurring deficit.

SHORTAGE INSTEAD OF EXCESS

In the processs of Reeling, we always find resulting excess in other Mills and this is in consonance with the opinion of all technical people. This excess should be about 3 per cent but even if we make no allowance for this excess, it is surprising to find that in this Mill, instead of an excess, there is a gigantic shortage of 16,00,000 lbs. the value of which works out at about Rs. 15,00,-000/-. It is impossible to explain this abnormal phenomenon except on the hypothesis that the yarn to this extent or its sale proceeds have been misappropriated.

In the Baling Books, we find two bales bearing the same serial number.

BELOW COST SALES

The investigation disclosed that 2/28's and 2/30's yarn were sold in large quantities at prices which were actually lower than the cost price; the price of sewing thread being actually much higher than the price realised by the Mills through these sales.

As a result of inquiries made by us, we were able to glean an explanation for this enormous sale of yarn at prices lower than the cost price. It transpired that the yarn was actually sold at prices very much higher than prices actually shown in the records of the Mills. As a net result of our investigation, we estimate that the loss in yarn amounted to Rs. 88,00,000/- in the aggregate.

WASTE

During the course of our investigation, we found that the hard wastes disposed of by the Mill appeared to be more in quantity than that of wastes actually produced in the Mills. This leads us to the inference that, along with the waste, certain perfectly good stuffs such as yarn or cloth was passed out.

After the completion of the Spinning process, the emergent yarn is sent to the Weaving Department where it is wound and sized and ultimately woven into cloth. As a result of the sizing, there ought to be a gain of about 4 to 5 per cent at least, in the weight of the cloth manufactured from the yarn. But in this Mill, strange to say, we find quite a contraty result and instead of a gain the cloth registers show a loss in weight.

SHORT WEIGHT MYSTERY

Secondly, the cloth as it comes from the looms, is processed, i.e., either bleached, dyed or calendered and folded..and sent after actual weighment to the Baling Department for being packed into bales. It is definite that, so far as the baling is concerned, there can conceivably be no possibility, whatsoever, of any shortage. The cloth baled should be of identical weight with the cloth folded and delivered by the Folding Department, to the Baling Department.

But, in this Mill, there is a mysterious shortage in the weight of the cloth delivered to the Baling Department by the Folding Department and the godown books maintained by the Mill show this discrepancy that the Opening Balance plus the cloth received minus the deliveries is not equal to the Stock and there is a distinct shortage.

Thus, there is a two-fold loss which is inexplicable; namely, the loss sustained in the Production of cloth in the Weaving Department and the loss shown in the Baling or the Godown Department. We estimate that this loss approximate to Rs. 43,00,000/- in the Weaving Department and Rs. 7,00,-000/- in the Baling Department per year during the period under Report.

We have worked out this loss in the Weaving Department on the basis of exact reckoning for one year wherein we found there was actually a shortage of 18,00,000 lbs. of cloth in the "B" Mill and 7,00,000 lbs. in "C" Mill. We further found that cloth was sold to new parties without any guarantee and on terms which were directly contradictory to the terms allowed by the Company in the case of other established merchants.

FREE STORAGE

We found that over a thousand bales were sold in March 1948 to three merchants who are predominantly cotton merchants and not only did these merchants not pay for the bales against the Railway Receipts, contrary to the usual terms of the Company, but they were further allowed to take the bales after storing them in the Company's godown in Bombay without paying any interest, godown rent or insurance charges. In this connection, we may cite an instance of another to whom about 600 bales of cloth were sold in February-March after decontrol in 1948. This merchant failed to take delivery of almost all the bales excepting a few which were taken by driblets, and no action appears to have been taken against him. The goods which he was liable to take remained in the Godowns of the Company at Sholapur and no charge in respect of warehousing them or interest was made in respect of these bales from the defaulter.

COMPANY'S LOSS

As pointed out above, the cloth sold to some merchants was never taken delivery of by them and no action has been taken against them for the resulting damage to the Company. On the contrary, the Company has written off large amounts in their books in respect of these defaults. These defaults occurred repeatedly but it is only recently that the Company has written off these large amounts instead of taking action against the defaulters and claiming damages from them.

It is inexplicable why the Company should have quietly debited these amounts as loss to the Company, and the action of the Agents or rather their omission to take action gives rise to the inference that, when market conditions became adverse, the goods were taken back by the Company or shown as taken back.

The Textile Commissioner had to take charge of the sales and production side of the Mill in the year 1941 and singularly enough this is one of the few Mills in respect of which the Textile Commissioner was compelled to take such drastic action.

As a result of our investigation, we have come to the conclusion that the loss sustained by the Mill during this **period under report amounts in the** aggregate to Rs. 355,00,000 in respect of cloth alone.

Coal

The Mill is operated by power generated by a Steam Engine and two Turbines and the quantity of coal consumed in the Boiler Department will depend upon the power generated and steam consumed and supplied by the Power Plant. Naturaly, therefore, the consumption of coal will be proportionate to the power generated and the steam supplied for process work. But, here again, we find that, contrary to the generally expected data and the data furnished by the mill Engineer himself, the actual coal recorded as consumed, exceeds very considerably the quantity which should be legitimately consumed according to the said data. This is borne out by the books of the Company which show that the actual consumption as shown in the books is nearly double the consumption which would be normally expected in this Mill. We may illustrate this point by stating that upon taking stock of the coal on March 31, 1949 a huge shortage of approximately 5,500 tons was found. The shortage found in respect of coal, including the extra-consumption, is estimated to be about Rs. 32,00,000 during the period under report.

In this connection, we may mention that the old Contractor responsible for unloading and stacking the coal against whom nothing could be urged, was removed from Office on the plea that the new Contractor quoted a slightly lower rate for unloading and stacking. But strange to say that the very next month the new contractor was allowed a higher rate for unloading and extra remunerative rate for stacking the coal with the result that the Company was put to a loss of about a lakh of rupees annually. We understand that this new Contractor ha now been dismissed after the above shortage of 5,500 tons was detected. As mentioned above, the loss in coal during the period under report, including the aforesaid unwarranted charges of stacking amounts to Rs. 35,00,000/-.

STORES

The practice of purchasing stores followed by the Agents is to be deprecated in as much as these Stores are not purchased at competitive prices but from certain parties only who are connected with the Agents in one way or another. It is doubtful whether the Stores so received are of standard quality or are received. Stores are debited without being consumed. An illustration is provided by the big debit of bobbins in February-March 1946. This quantity was not consumed but was in fact, debited as can be seen from a letter of the Manager to Mr. Goculchand wherein it is admitted that these bobbins and stores were adjusted according to his instructions. Similarly, in September 1945, Rs. 1,00,000 were written off in Stores.

We find that no action was being taken against certain merchants who had failed to supply the stores which they had contracted to supply. They were permitted to cancel these contracts. One would exxpect in these circumstances a responsible management to place these persons on the black-list and have nothing to do with them in future but they continue to function. We also find that some of them are given orders at prices much higher than those ruling in the market with consequent loss to the Company. An instance in point is the recent purchase of Sulphur Black in October 1948, at Rs. 1-15-0 per pound when the ruling market rate was Rs. 1-5-0 per pound.

We found that the system of receiving and issuing stores is not proper and the system of accounting of stores also leaves much to be desired. The result is that the figure of rates at which the materials are received and delivered or are kept in stock are found to be discrepant. As a result of our investigation, we estimate that the loss in Stores, even though restricted to sizing materials and bobbins, amounts to Rs. 10,50,000. It has not been possible for us to assess the loss in respect of other stores.

WAGES

The amount of labour employed in this Mill is much in excess of that employed in other Mills of this size. This fact is admitted by the Managers and Mr. Goculchand. On an average, about 3,000 people are superflously employed and their wages work out at Rs. 30,00,000 per annum which means that during the 7 years **under report, the loss to the Com**pany will amount to Rs. 210,00,000. We further found that there were a number of people employed as substitutes who were not marked present properly from day to day but were shown to be present only at the end of the month which would really mean that their employment was fictitious and that the wages shown against them were misappropriated. The aforesaid figure of 210,00,000 does not include the amount of fictitious wages referred to above. (X pages 408-425). to above.

As the mill is an old one and has been extended from time to time, unfortunately there is waste of manpower and a corresponding increase in expenditure which could have been avoided if the Mill had been erected at one time and had been uptodate throughout. ..This is said to be the cause of lower production and lower efficiency but, when we take into consideration the fact that the "C" Mill was recently erected and when we look at other Mills in India which are still older than this mill, we do not undusted why this mill only should shown such a lower efficiency as a whole....Why should it not be of the same efficiency as other Mills of the same type and age? Owing to the arrangement of the machinery, there appears to be a larger number of hands employed than there ought to be put even then the number of men employed today is out of all proportion to what it should be.

BRITISH CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIA

Moscow Radio's Refutation

LONDON, May 25, (PTI-Reuter):—Britain has accused the Soviet authorities of trying to influence the staff of the British Embassy in Moscow and placing obstacles in the way of the Embassy's work, Moscow radio reported early today.

Britain alleged in a memorandum of April 28 that Soviet citizens left work at the Embassy under pressure of Soviet organs, Moscow radio said but the Russian reply dated May 20 termed this charge "an impermissible attempt to interfere in the mutual relations between Soviet organs and Soviet citizens".

British allegations of persecution of Embassy staff were said by the Russians to be "based on incorrect information and deprived of all foundation."

West Demand Withdrawal Of Soviet Troops

BERLIN May 24, (U.P.A.): The Western powers demanded withdrawal of Rusian troops and Soviet-controlled railway police today from strike-bound railway property in Western Berlin. Allied military police and West German police began at once to take over struck elevated railway stations. Railway police left, in most cases, without argument.

Brig.-Gen. Frank Howley, American Commandant in Berlin, sent the demand to the Soviet railway control officer that he withdraw armed Soviet troop units immediately from Wannsee station and railway yards near the elevated station at Schoenberg.

TREATMENT OF OPIUM ADDICTS

SHILLONG, May 24 (API).—Treatment centers for opium addicts are to be opened in Mongpoh and Burnihat areas in the Shillong district by the Middle of June.

This decision follows discussions between Mr. Dandeswar Hazarika, Honorary Prohibition Commissioner in Assam and members of the Shillong District Opium Prohibition Committee for treatment of opium addicts in these areas.

BUNCHE SAYS NO

WASHINGTON, May 25, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine, today declined an offer from President Truman of appointment as an Assistant Secretary of State.

PARIS, May 25 (PTI-Reuter): The French National Assembly today decided that the referendum in Chandernagare to decide whether it should become French or **Indian will be held on June 9.**

ALL UP AIR MAIL IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6)

scheme, that in some cases a stamp of one denomination cannot be easily distinguished from a stamp of another denomination without some effort. In countries like the U.S.A. where internal aid mail service is operating, the postal authorities do not seem to complain about the additional burden to postal sorters in distinguishing the surcharge stamps on the air mail letters. Besides, this so-called additional burden, if at all any, to the sorters can be easily removed by introducing special air mail stamps of particular size, design and colour scheme as has been done in the U.S.A. and other foreign countries.

CEYLON'S EXAMPLE.

While the discussion regarding the all up air mail service was going on in the Parliament, somebody, it is reported, seems to have said that we had the lowest postal rates in the world. The use of superlative has become very common these days in our country. If this statement was really made, it must have been made by one who did not care to know the truth. For example, the postal rate in Ceylon even at present for a letter is 6 cents which is equivalent to a little less than our one anna for the first ounce or about 2 1/2 tolas and 3 cents which is equivalent to less than half an anna for each additional ounce. This means that a letter in Ceylon weighing 2 1/2 tolas can go for less than one anna while in India the rate is 2 annas for the first tola and one anna for each additional tola. This means a letter weighing five tolas will need six annas stamps in India while in Ceylon it will need only 1 1/2 anna stamps. The post-card in Ceylon is only 3 cents which is equivalent to less than our half anna including the service charge.

HURRIED SCHEME

The scheme of all up air mail has been worked out, it seems, in great hurry. Only a few months ago, the Communication Department introduced special 2 1/2 annas air mail envelope and two anna Inland Air Letter both for exclusive use in India, and only within a short time they have introduced this all up air mail system which makes them almost useless. Those who have bought these Inland Air Letters and 2 1/2 annas inland air envelopes, will not get their money's worth from them now. Government must have also accumulated large stocks of these Inland Air Letters and envelopes. The Air Letters will perhaps be mostly destroyed and the air mail envelopes will perhaps have to be reprinted or destroyed also. From this, it will be seen that the idea of all up air mail must have originated only very recently.

DELAYED DELIVERIES.

Soon after the all up air mail was introduced complaints began to appear in the press about the delay in getting letters. The letters that used to come within 2 days by ordinary mail began to come in 3 or 4 days by the all up airmail service. Every day there are complaints of delay. The Postal Department has now stopped the stamping of the date and time of delivery on the incomeing letters, on the plea of saving time as well as manpower. The practice of not stamping the delivery office stamp is common in some advanced countries but, in a comparatively backward country like India, this practice will increase inefficiency in our postal systems and also will encourage irregularity and perhaps irresponsibility amongst postmen entrusted with the delivery of mails, especially in rural areas where the delivery is once or twice a week. This innovation of not stamping of delivery office date and time stamp also ought not to have been indulged into.

LOSS OF EFFICIENCY

Before the war, the efficiency of our postal department was in many cases second to none in any part of the world. During the war and since the war, especially after August 15, 1947, the efficiency has gone down considerably and the public has to suffer all kinds of inconvenience, irritations and in some cases indirect financial loss, due to the inefficiency of the postal services.

There were many things that could have been improved in our postal system to increase its efficiency and service and this would have kept the ministers and the entire staff of the Postal Department busy for atleast a couple of years. Instead of doing this and consolidating and re-establishing the standard of efficiency of the department, our Government have introduced these innovations which are bound to increase inefficiency, irregularity and irresponsibility in our postal system, which will take decades to wipe off again.

BURMA WARNING

After visiting Burma, Virginia Thompson, the American Journalist, wrote as follows in June 1948:

The scarcity of trained leadership has been a phenomenon common to all south-east Asia. Widespread poverty in these countries, the very limited facilities for higher education, and the intense competition for the few top jobs open to indigenous talent, all conspired to reduce the former native leadership to a handful of men who were only too well known to each other personally.

This has resulted in intrigue, bribery, and corruption, constantly shifting alignments, and political divisions along personal rather than ideological lines. An even more serious result has been the lack of contact between leaders and masses, the virtually illiterate and politically unconscious populace in whose name, but not in whose interests, these leaders acted.

We all know what has happened to Burma since May 1948. Let the persons in charge of our Government and other leaders who like Gandhiji still happen to have the interests of the common masses in their heart, think seriously and work hard and see that the above remarks of Virginia Thompson do not eventually apply to India also.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

MAHABLESHWAR, May 24: Shrimati Ratan Tata came to tea.

*

MR. G. D. VARTAK

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, will perform the opening ceremony of a welfare centre of the Prohibition Propaganda Scheme at Gorhe in Wada taluka of Thana district, at 1-30 p.m. on May 27. The Minister will return to Bombay in the evening.

Fall Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

the British-owned "North China Daily News" intend publishing as usual tomorrow.

Shanghai's only English language radio station, run by Americans, went off the air "until new arrangements can be made."

Only one Chinese paper, the Nationalist Sin Wan Pao, appeared this morning, filled mostly with Communist New China News Agency dispatches.

Several student processions wound their way through the main streets this afternoon, carrying Red banner and Red stars and chanting welcoming slogans.

EARLIER DISPATCHES

An earlier report stated: Communist forces early today began a peaceful occupation of the French concession of Shanghai, adjoining the International Settlement, along the bund.

The Communist forces fired in the air as they advanced. Guns were still booming from the city's other perimeters as the Nationalist rearguard action continued.

All police stations were flying white flags while shops were closed and streets deserted.

All street defences were demolished during the night and police squads tore down anti-Communist slogans pasted on the walls.

The French Concession, flanking the Whangpoo river, opposite Pootung, lies to the north of the old Chinese city.

Entry of the Communist forces came a few hours after thousands of Nationalist offenders, under cover of fighter and bomber planes swooping low over the Whangpoo river, had streamed north out of the embattled city.

VICTORY PROCESSION

Their mass movement columns north to Woosung, major battlefield in Shanghai's defence, followed a three-mile long "victory" procession to celebrate the Government forces success in reopening the Whangpoo escape route.

Communist forces which entered Shanghai from the Jessfield Park area in the western suburbs began systematically taking over the bund sector.

PERFECTLY DISCIPLINED

Shanghai's municipal buildings and police headquarters were taken over at 9 this morning.

The United States Information Service offices and American club nearby were left untouched.

The changeover was perfectly orderly.

All Communist troops have been perfectly disciplined and were not interfering with civilian movements except in blockaded areas.

All high ranking Kuomintang and Government officials fled the city during the night in aircraft which have been kept standing by for the past few days.

MANCHURIAN PORT REOPENED

SAN FRANCISCO: The Chinese Communist radio in Peiping announced that the important Manchurian port of Yingkow had been open "to domestic and foreign shipping" since April 19.

It is believed here that if any foreign ships have been using Yingkow they must be Russian. There have no reports that other foreign ships have called there.

LINK WITH CANTON BROKEN

CANTON: Commercial and private radio contact with Shanghai was broken off this morning (adds the UPA).

The Government Radio Administration announced that cables were closed to Shanghai and no messages would be accepted.

Reliable sources disclosed that Chiang was now on Penghu Tau Island, off the west coast of Taiwan, former Chinese naval base to where Chiang sailed on leaving Shanghai on May 6.

R

SALE OF GRAMDAL

Gramdal is now available at all the Ration Shops. Cardholders can, on presenting their Head of Family's foodgrains ration card, obtain any quantity of Gramdal from the Ration shops, where their foodgrains ration cards are registered.

Permit holders can, similarly now obtain any quantity of Besan they may require, from the Flour Mills and their shops on production of their permits.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

FURTHER LIQUIDATION IN STEELS

Textiles Recover After Earlier Decline

BOMBAY, May 25.

Slightly panicky conditions prevailed on the local Stock Exchange today. Continued professional bear hammering, resulting into gradual all-round decline in prices, particularly in steels, featured the market. Bulls were completely overpowered and preferred to avoid fresh commitments. The tone of the market was definitely weak, Banks and Electrics being the only exceptins.

Tata Steel Deferred opened lower at Rs. 1297-8 and after touching Rs. 1305 dwindled down to Rs. 1289. Hardly any buyer could be found even at this low level, with the result that the share touched the new low-level of Rs. 1265. Scattered short covering at this stage raised the price again to Rs. 1280.

Tata Ordinary did not lose much after previous day's sharp decline, and was quoted around Rs. 262 after opening two points higher. Indian Iron and Bengal Steels also kept pace with Tata Steels and were quoted as low as Rs. 21-12 and Rs. 17-14 respectively.

The Textile group also showed further downward trend in sympathy with Steels. Bombay Dyeing was marked down to Rs. 947 after opening at Rs. 961. With moderate support coming in at this stage, the price improved to Rs. 955. Kohinoor was quietly steady at Rs. 965 and Nagpur at Rs. 220-8, Simplex and Swadeshi fell further from Rs. 167 and Rs. 279 to Rs. 164 and Rs. 275 respectively.

In the Miscellaneous section Bellapur was the worst to suffer. Opening low at Rs. 163 it dropped sharply to Rs. 155-8. Scindia declined to Rs. 12-8 after opening at Rs. 13-1. Later the quotation improved to Rs. 12-13.

Banks and Insurance were quietly steady. Central Bank was in demand upto Rs. 80-8 and Imperial (Old) at Rs. 1755.

Electrics were unchanged. Tata Power Ordinary was placed at the overnight level of Rs. 1462-8 and Tata Hydro at Rs. 149.

Securities were dull. 3 p.c. Conversion Loan was priced at Rs. 98-5-6.

Moderate support came in, a little before the close of the session, which helped improve the market. Bombay Dyeing found buyers upto Rs. 965 and ultimately closed at that level. Other textiles also slightly regained the lost ground. Tata Deferred finished at Rs. 1287-8.

The markets closed barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (19-8)	965 0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	268 4
Swadeshi Mills (1-4)	279 8
Central India Mills (4)	224 8
Simplex Mill (3)	167 8
New Great Eastern (8)	139 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	142 8
Gokak Mills (12) XD	255 0
Century Spinning (15)	250 0
Colaba (12)	128 4
India Bleaching (6)	148 0
Swan Mills (20)	0 0 0
Finlay Mills (15)	248 8
Morarji Gokuldas	400 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	196 4
Meyer (12)	111 4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 10 6
India United Ord. (0-2-6)	1 12 6
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 10 6
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180 0
Podar (8)	130 0
Khatau Makanji (5)	189 12
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (4)	262 8
Tata Steel Defd. (61-15)	1287 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	141 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	131 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma	273 12
Belapur Sugar (9)	161 8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	20 4
Scindia Steam (0-3)	12 15
Premier Construction	83 0
Tata Chemical	8 9
Tata Oil (2)	55 12
India Iron (0-12)	21 13
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	17 9
British India Corp. (0-9)	7 13
I. Copper	2 0
Wimco	151 14
Alcock	230 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1465 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1402 8
Tata Hydro (3)	149 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	60 8
Phoenix	197 8
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kurla	117 8
New City	180 0
Minerva (12)	113 12
Bradbury	360 0
Bharat Mills (2)	26 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 13
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	185 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	626 4
Vishnu Cotton (8)	205 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9 4
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	225 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	276 4
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	29 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9 6
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35 0
Srinivas Mills (8)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78 12
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
New Great New	156 9
ELECTRICS (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	120 0
Ahmedabad New	45 12
Surat Electric (2-8)	145 0
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	....
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 6 6
Amalgamated (0-12)	12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	0 0 0
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	120 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1757 8
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12)	431 4
Central Bank	80 12
Central Bank New (1-8)	80 8
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XR	131 0
Union (0)	7 2
Bank of India (4)	180 6
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	45 0
United Commercial (8)	49 8
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	26 12
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-5)	105 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	5100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (1)	55 0
Jupiter (1-4)	14 4
Vulcan (0-10)	11 8
Indian Mercantile (2)	32 8
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	19 0
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
G.P. (1-14)	111 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	255 0
Bombay Burma New (5)	101 4
Burma Petrol	1 3
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	69 4
Kemp and Co. (30)	405 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	91 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	38 0
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 8
Alembic (15)	191 4
Supreme India X.R.	
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	20 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (E. S.)	135 0
Associated Cement New (3)	127 0
United Motor	32 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (5)	191 4
Andhra Valley (7)	1227 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1280 0
Hydro Electric (7)	125 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	308 4
Central India (5)	628 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640 0
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0
Pre. Construction (151)	104 0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	102 4
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	116 4
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2nd)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mill	50 0
Standard	101 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	101 4
Morarji	106 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 25.

2 1/2 per cent	89	8	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	5	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96	0	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	8	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98	6	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	4	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	4	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	8	0
3 per cent 1957	101	0	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	12	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	5	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	0	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	104	14	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	6	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99	12	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	0	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	99	14	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B. Municipality 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent B. Municipal 1954	115	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The local bullion market ruled steady today with a moderate turnover in both the metals.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 184-3 and advanced upto Rs. 184-10 under steady bull support. Ready silver was quoted one anna higher.

Forward Gold came to be quoted at Rs. 117-2 after opening around Rs. 116-13.

Sovereign was placed at Rs. 75.

With renewed demand Forward Silver went as far as Rs. 185-12, and was steady around that level absorbing much of the selling pressure.

Persistent buying by a bull operator raised the price of Forward Gold to Rs. 117-7 in the afternoon. The market closed firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	As.
Forward Silver	185	10
Ready Silver	185	12
Forward Gold	117	6
Ready Gold	118	2
Sovereign	75	4

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The produce market was dull today, with negligible turnover, and price fluctuating within a narrow range.

Linseed was weak. Ready delivery was quoted around Rs. 30.

Groundnuts were steady. The undertone was however weak.

Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day.

GROUNDNUTS—

Khandesh quality	37 12
Coromandal	37 4
Bold Ready	37 0
Bold April-May	36 13
Bold June-July	36 15
CASTORSEEDS—	
Ready	25 12
LINSEED—	
Ready	30 0
April-May	30 0
June-July	29 4
GROUNDNUT OILS—	
Local mills	20 10
Ready receipts	20 10
July	20 6
Linseed oil	18 0
Castorseed oil first Ajjunb Sujssaid	16 0
Castorseed of commercial quality	16 8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Following were the closing quotations in the local Art Silk Yarn Market today:—

Per case of 200 lbs.

	Rs.	As.	P.
150 D. May	680	0	0
150 D. June	692	0	0
120 D. Spot Japan	3	5	0
150 D. Spot Japan	3	7	6
120 Italy	3	6	0
150 Italy	3	6	6

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, May 25. (API): The stock exchange opened easy but steadied up towards the close.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2/30 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Threee per cent India Govt. loan 1[illegible] 98/7, 2-1/2 per cent loan 1961 96/2, three per cent Victory Bonds 1957 100/15, three per cent loan 1959/61 100/12, three per cent loan 1966/68 100/- three per cent loan 1970/75 99/14, 4-1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 111/12.

BANKS: Hindustan Mercantile 19/-.

COTTONS: Benares cotton and silk 4/11, Cawnpore Textiles 9/4.

COALS: Baraboni (in liquidation) -/3/-, Bengal 410/-, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/12, Burra Dhemo 2/4, Burrakur Ordy. 10/14, DO preference 142/8, DO second Pref. 9/4, Central India 5/2, Kalapahari 26/8, Pench Valley 21/-, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/1, South Karanpur 23/-, West Jampuria 28/4.

JUTES: Naihati second pref. 100/8, Relience preference 145/-.

MININGS: Burma corp. 2/8 Consolidated tin -/15/- Ind. Copper corp 2/-, Tavoy tin -/10/-.

ENGINEERINGS: Ind. Iron and steel ordy 21/14, Jessops 13/13, steel Corp of Bengal ordy. 17/9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Valley Cement 5/8, Alkali and Chemical 9/6, British India Corp. 7/13, Dunlop Rubber Second Pref. 106/-, Hoare miller 125/- BB Petrol 1/6, Bengal Paper 31/8, Shree Gopal Paper 9/12, Titaghur paper 30/4, Assam Saw Mills 6/4, Bengal Timber 137/-, India General Navgn. 90/-, India Steamship 6/4, DO Preference 104/8, Balrampur Sugar 6/-, Raza Sugar 16/9.

TEAS: Boitakhal 2/10, Birpara 148/-, Dhunseri 6/12, Pahargoomiah 264/-, Sarugaon 22/4.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, May 25.

B C Rates T T D D 1-5 15/16 Ready.
B. C. Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th—9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329
Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 8100
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 8320
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T Fl. 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D Gldr 79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 83-3/4.
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Re 157
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 1/4
New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs 52, 57-53. 43 London/Alexandra Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40; London-Belgium Cross Rat Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate Kr 1/3 1/32-1/2-7/8 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Ratio dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4-02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 1096-1098; London-Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 17.34-36.
London Discts 3 Mos 5/8 p c; London Discts 6 Mos 3/4 p c
Reserve: Bank Rate 3 p c; Bank of England Rate 2 p c.
Money:—Call 3/4 pc; 3 Mos 1 p c; 6 Mos 1-1/4 p c; 12 Mos 1-1/2 p c.
Tone:—Easier.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, May 25, (A. P. I.): Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Market:—

SECURITIES: Government of India Loan Three per cent Paper 98. Do. 1986 98-6. Do. 1970-75 100. Government of Travancore Loan Three per cent 1952-54 101-4 Government of Madras Loan Three per cent 1960 100-2.

BANKS: Travancore 13-12.

PLANTINGS: Blue Mountain 2-6-6, Chembra 4-3, Cochin Malabar 3-7, Devashola 16-6, Midland 3-11, Nelliampathy 0-15-6, Ouchterlony 4-3, Thirumbadi 1-11, Pullangode 0-15-6, T. R. and T. Co. 4-11, Vaikundam 5-12.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 146. Do. Pref. 193, Cambodia 9-4, Coimbatore CM 110-8, Do. Pioneer 114-8, Do. Spg. 45-8, Lakshmi 68, Madura 38-6, Mettur 304, Radhakrishna 137-8, Rajalakshmi 54, Ranga Vilas 51, Trav Rayons 3-9, Trichinopoly 10-10, Vasanta 99.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 65-8, P. A. C. T. 4-4, India Cement 16-12, Mettur Chem. 5-12, Mysore Chem. Ferts 8-2.

Saurashtra Market Quotation

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 25.

Rajkot Silver Ashad 184-8-0, Jamnagar Silver Ashad 184-12-0, Wadhawan Cotton Jeth 28-4-0, Wadhawan Sugar Jeth 15-6-0.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 25.

Ahmedabad Advance 276-4.
Apollo 2-10-6.
B. Dyeing 961-4 65 47-8 65.
Bradbury Ord. 360.
C. India 223-8 24 20-8 24.
C. India Pref. 630
Colaba 126
E. Textiles 195 96-4
Elphinstone Ord. 60-8
Finlay 247 46 48-8.
Gokak 254-8 48 55.
I. U. Defd. 1-10 1-10-6
I. U. Ord. 10-12-6 10-12 10-12-6.
Indore 141-4 40 42-8.
Kohinoor 268-8 65 67-8 66-8 68-4.
Meyer 111-4
Morarji 400
New Great 139.
New Union 9-6 9-4.
Podar 130
Sassoon Cotton 9-2 9.
Simplex 167 64 67-8
Swadeshi 279 77-8 78 75 78 77 79-8.
Vishnu 205.
Scindia 13-1 13-2 12-8 13 12-13 12-15 12-12 12-15.

BANKS.

Baroda 131.
Central 80-8 80-4 80-8 80 80-12.
Central New 80-8 81 80-8.
Imperial Old 1755 57-8.
Imperial New 430-10 30 21-4.
India 180-8 80 80-8
Union 7-2
U. Commercial 50 49-8.

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 120-10 20.
Andhra Valley 1402-8.
Hydro 149.
Power 1462-8 60 65.

INSURANCE.

B. I. G. 19.
New India 55.
Vulcan 11-8.

STEEL.

B. Steel 17-14 17-12 17-15 17-8 17-10 17-9.
I. Iron 21-12 21-7 21-13.
Tata Defd. 1297-8 1305 1265 85 77-8 87-8 83-12 87-8.
Tata Ord. 264 64-8 62 62-12 61 62 60-8 63 62-8.
Tata IInd Pref. 141-12 42 31-4 41-8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 230.
A. C. C. Old 130-8 29 31.
A. C. C. New 128-4 26 27.
Belapur 163 54-8 60 59 61-8.
B. B. Old 276-4 67-8 73-12.
B. B. New 102-8 1-4.
B. B. Petrol 1-4-9 1-5
B. I. C. 7-14 7-13.
I. Copper 2.
I. I. Trust 90-12 91.
P. Const. 82-8 80 82-12 82 83.
Shivrajpur 20-4.
Tata Chem. 8-12 8-13.
Tata Pref. 116-4.
Tata Oil 55-12.
Wimco 153-12 51-14.

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 45-12.
Coorla Mills 117-8.
B. Steamer Debenture 96-8.

RESERVE BANK

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

Following is the weekly statement of affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on May 20 last:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	149,52,50,000
(2) Other Governments	18,61,96,000
(b) Banks	63,68,75,000
(c) Others	60,81,20,000
Bills Payable	5,55,77,000
Other Liabilities	16,38,70,000
Total Rs.	324,58,88,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes	23,78,66,000
Rupee Coin	9,31,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,53,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	45,84,000
(b) External	..
(c) Government Treasury Bills	8,88,67,000
Balances held abroad	164,06,36,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	2,86,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	7,08,32,000
Investments	111,96,69,000
Other Assets	5,37,50,000
Total Rs.	324,58,88,000

Following is the account by the Issue Department for the week ending May 20 last:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	23,78,66,000
Notes in circulation	1187,17,32,000
Total Notes issued	1210,95,98,000
Total Liabilities	1210,95,98,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000
(b) Held outside India	
Foreign Securities	710,34,38,000
Total of A	750,36,09,000
B. Rupee Coin	46,87,66,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	413,72,23,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	..
Total Assets	1210,95,98,000

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Fortnightly Statement

Following is the Statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ending May 15 last:

LIABILITIES:

Capital Subscribed Rs. 5,76,66,000.
Capital Paid-up Ordinary Shares Rs. 2,62,12,000.
Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares Rs. 52,42,000, Rs. 3,14,54,000.
RESERVE AND OTHER FUNDS
Reserve Fund Rs. 3,16,28,000.
Contingency Fund Rs. 50,00,000.
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings Rs. 37,79,000, Rs. 4,04,-07,000.
Deposits, Debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills Payable, etc. Rs. 1,27,-90,85,000.
Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 27,80,61,000, Rs. 1,62,90,-07,000.

ASSETS:

Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs. 44,43,26,000.
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs. 7,29,45,000
Bills Discounted Rs. 6,94,51,000.
Lands and Buildings Rs. 93,92,000.
Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 23,10,66,000.
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc. Rs. 80,-13,27,000, Rs. 1,62,90,07,000.

NEW YORK PEPPER

NEW YORK, May 24. (PTI-Reuter): Quiet conditions continued to persist in the black pepper Market with little evidence that buyers are foresaking their present extremely cautious attitude. Although there are hopes that demand may expand somewhat shortly, the trade reports that buyers are virtually uninterested, but sellers continue to hold tightly to the present level of 85 cents a pound, though this is still a nominal quotation. Because sellers currently appear disinclined to offer concessions in order to attract business.

It is not possible to judge whether buyers are willing to secure further supplies if prices shaded. At present there is little in the news to stir interest.

The supply situation in white pepper remains extremely tight with values purely nominal.

Spot 85.00 nominal.
May 85.00 nominal.
July 87.00 nominal.
September 87.00 nominal.
October 81.00 nominal.
December 76.00 nominal.
January 62.00 nominal.
March 51.00 nominal.
White Spot 1.45 nominal.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, May 24.

London exchanges unchanged.
London Silver Spot and Forward 43-1/2d.
London Gold bars fine per oz 8[illegible]/12/3.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, May 25.

S.S. HOEGH SILVER STAR

From Melbourne: 10776 cases apples, 200 cases pears, 200 cases tometo sauce, 1670 sacks oats, 30 cases creamed wheat, 822 cases self raising flour, 556 cases porridge food, 350 sacks rye corn, 1310 bags pearl barley, 259 casks mutton tallow, 50 bales scoured wools, 755 cases milk powder, 30 cases honey, 45 cases wool tops.

From Sydney: 336 bags steanic acid, 480 ctns milk powder, 40 bags stearine, 75 crats sanitary machines, 3557 bags wheaten starch, 100 cases honey, 174 cases porridge foods, 60 cases industrial printing wax, 40 bags stearic acid solid, 2700 bags oats, 200 cases senolina, 55 cases salmon.

From Brisbane, Australia: 15409 sacks barley, 7520 sacks millet

From Adelaide: 2415 cases apples, 250 cases pearl barley, 1776 bags milting oats.

From Fremantle: 1686 cases apples, 1209 cases grapes, 150 cases mixed dried fruits, 132 cases honey, 93 cases poppermint oil.

EXPORTS

S.S. COULGORM

To Sydney: 495 bales cotton piecegoods, 63 bales blankets—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd. 11 bales cotton piecegoods—C. M. Kapadia and Sons. 13 bales cotton piecegoods—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd

To Melbourne: 50 bales cotton piecegoods—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd. 525 bales cotton piecegoods—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd. 22 bales cotton piecegoods—C. M. Kapadia and Sons.

To Brisbane: 157 bales cotton piecegoods, 40 bales blankets—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

To ACHLAIDE: 121 bales cotton piecegoods—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

To FREMANTLE: 87 bales cotton piecegoods—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

To LAUNESTON: 21 bales cotton piecegoods—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

To AUCKLAND: 40 bales cotton piecegoods—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

To LYTTLTON: 63 bales cotton piecegoods—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

To DUNEDIN: 30 bales cotton piecegoods—The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

S.S. FLYING ARROW

To KOBE: 335 bales cotton raw—N. Nagsee and Co., 1,000 bales cotton raw—C. M. Kranjia and Co.

S.S. SOMAVATI

To KARACHI: 40 bkts. beedies—Moosa Kasam, 100 cases beedies—T. Bhikhabhai, 50 bags tamarind—G. M. Oomar, 200 pkgs. betel leaves—A. Allmahomed, 500 pkgs. betel leaves—L. Becharlal, 8 bags drugs, 27 bags turmeric, 51 bags dry chillies—H. Abdeali, 150 bkts.—betel leaves—Bombay Rebooking Agency, 69 bags Drugs—H. H. Begmahomed, 50 bags tamarind, 50 boras drugs—H. M H. Adamji, 40 bags tamarind—H. M. H. Abdul Rehman.

S.S. OBRA

To HAVRE: 36 bales hemp—Tayeballi Dawoodbhai.

S.S. DARA

To KARACHI: 1,661 Nos. asbestos cement sheets—Asbestos Cement Ltd.

S.S. JAL USHA

To LONDON: 160 bags pepper—Gandhi Sons Ltd.

To ANTWERP: 100 bales cotton raw—N. Nagsee and Co.

s.s. ALUDRA

To Rotterdam: 110 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Sons.

50 bales cotton waste—Chinubhai Rasiklal and Co.

55 bales coton waste—M. Chandulal and Co.

4542 bags groundnuts kernels—The Oil Seeds Trading Co. Ltd.

To Geneva: 5337 bags groundnut kernels—The Oil Seeds Trading Co Ltd.

To Antwerp: 94 bales cotton raw—Viram Nadha and Co.

s.s. STRARCTURUS

To Singapore: 10 bdles. commin seeds; 108 bdles. corriander seeds?Dass and Co.

To Kobe: 1000 b/s cotton raw—Kotak Co.

To Hongkong: 40 bdles sandle woods; 25 bdles sandalewood chips—E. F. Kavarana and Co.

s.s. FAKIRA

To Karachi: 50 bdles bidi leaves—J. Choithram.

s.s. CEYLON

To Antwerp: 192 bags nigal seed; 240 bags Kardi seed—S. M. Rajgor and Co.

192 bales coton waste—G. M. Vyas and Co.

200 bales cotton waste—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To Gothenburg: 90 bales cotton waste—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

193 bales cotton waste—L. O. Vora.

s.s. VASNA

To Karachi: 49 bkts beedies—H. Chunilal.

25 c/s toilet requisites—M/s Pearline Paris Ltd.

92 bags soapstone pdr.—Hardware Mineral Syndicate.

1661 Nos. Asbestos Cement Sheets—Asbestos Cement Ltd.

s.s. TARANTIA

To Manchester: 262 bales cotton waste—G. M. Vyas and Co.

To Liverpool: 186 bales woolen rugs—The Overseas Cotton Waste Co.

32 bales coton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Sons.

86 bales cotton blankets; 113 bales cotton piecegoods—United Traders Ltd.

30 bales cotton piecegoods—Tulsidas Khimji.

20 bales cotton piecegoods—G. Ambalal and Co.

STALEMATE IN N. Y. COTTON

Stocks Easy Due To Failure Of Demand To Develop

NEW YORK May 24.

The cotton market continued its uninteresting course early today. Mild selling of new crops supplied the only incident, occasional offerings of these positions being connected with expectation of a twelve point reduction in mid-May parity price and increased pressure from spot cotton later in the season. Near months also sagged on tricks of liquidation and hedging. Traders still look for fresh developments in the export situation while large crop ideas and continued poor textile news again checked speculative interest. Further sharp declines in cotton goods production are anticipated with the approach of mill holidays.

In connection with new crop developments reports from Dallas and and Texas state that between 200,000 to 250,000 acres will have to be replanted in that area because of recent heavy rains.

Nothing appeared during the afternoon to give the market any excuse for greater activity. Business continued at a snails pace with neither side eager to take the initiative in view of lack of inspiration. The disposition still is to await developments, but there is no sign of any change in present stalemate conditions. Despite general indifference of buyers there was no evidence of any anxiety on the part of the bear group to take a more aggressive attitude and this once again emphasises effects of of Government loan support. Routine trade trade demands gradually absorbed very occasionally hedges and prices hovered within a few points on the previous close. The session finished steady with slightly mixed changes. Sales are estimated at 60,000 bales.

STOCKS

Failure of better demand to develop despite the strong internal position of the market gave the bears some additional encouragement, and prices lost further mild ground with the test of the 1949 lows in progress. Activity showed occassional signs of expansion. Selling of Motors was associated with belief that another round of price cuts in automotives and possibly appliances will be touched off by the General Motors' latest ten to 40 dollar reductions on cars and lorries.

Non-ferrous minings came under pressure, reflecting one cent per pound reductions in lead and zinc by leading custom smelter, because of slack of demand. The averages were Industrials 171.94 and rails 46.63.

Activity quietened during the afternoon but rallying power was conspicuous by its absence. A few thin market issues were showing greater losses than the general average. Dupont for instance was off nearly two dollars at 189 Mindful of further declines in industrial and trade statistics, many traders who were constructively inclined in recent months have been reportedly reducing their position. Brokers note the market is now very close to the resistance points at which declines of late 1948 and earlier this year halted. The session closed at the day's lows with the rail average virtually equalling the 1949 bottom and the industrials a very small fraction above. The closing tone was easy.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 24.

July	32.47
October	29.06
December	28.84
March	28.72
Middling Spot	33.52

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, May 24.

July	32.41
October	28.98
December	28.78
March	28.64
Middling Spot	32.65

Volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 840,000 shares.

Highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 68-7/8 and 6-1/2 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices in Chicago grains moved higher on buying associated with unwanted rains in the south-west, firmness in the cash

Experiment To Raise Production

TIME AND MOTION STUDY IN BRITAIN

By Allan Flanders

(Former Research Assistant to Britain's Trades Union Congress, who recently made a special study of Labour Unions in U.S.)

LONDON (By Air Mail):

BRITAIN'S second largest trade union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, has launched a new experiment. It is sending ten of its full-time officials and ten of its shop stewards to college. The course will last for about a month and will be limited to one subject—the principles and methods of time and motion study.

Nothing could illustrate more forcibly the change which is taking place in the attitude of Britain's trade unions towards production. Before World War II mention of any of the modern methods of scientific management at a union conference was likely to produce an expression of uncompromising hostility—not without cause.

The workers had bitter memories of some of the attempts which were made in the 1930's to introduce complicated methods of wage fixing, such as the Bedaux system, and regarded them as devices to squeeze more out of them for the employer's benefit.

WORKERS' CO-OPERATION

The National Executive of the General and Municipal Workers Union decided to face the subject of time and motion study in its present-day context without prejudice. A report was prepared on the experience and problems which the union had encountered through the introduction of such study techniques.

It showed that in the majority of cases the suspicion with which the workers had at first regarded such proposals had given place to satisfaction with their results. Where hostility still prevailed it was based mainly on the fear that the new system would lead to redundancy.

The satisfactory operation of these techniques was invariably due to the fact that the workers' co-operation had been secured in applying them through their trade unions.

Of the many specific examples cited in the union's report, the comment on the reaction of the employees and the effect on output of the application of production study to a leading tube works may be given as an illustration. "All members welcomed the system. Physical effort reduced. Production increased ten to 15 per cent. Wage packets increased."

The Union executive concluded that time and motion study had come to stay; that its application was beneficial to their members, providing incentives were determined on a fair basis, with union co-operation; and that consequently it was their responsibility to ensure that union officers were equipped with the knowledge that would enable them to negotiate suitable arrangements with the employers.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

Another subject which has aroused prejudice and suspicion in the minds of trade unionists on account of past experience has been that of "industrial psychology." The general feeling was that this was mainly a search for methods to trick people into working harder for the same wages. Here again, an important change in attitude can be noted in an interesting experiment mentioned in the first report of the Committee on Industrial Productivity.

This Committee was set up in December 1947 to advise the Government on the ways in which research effort in the natural and social sciences could assist in bringing about an early increase in industrial productivity. It included two representatives of the Trades Union Congress.

One of the panels through which it conducts its work is dealing with the human factors affecting Industrial Productivity, and among the various research projects sponsored by this panel there is one described as "an investigation of the optimum unit of work," which is being undertaken by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.

The team engaged on this investigation is trying to find out what are effects, in terms of output and workers' satisfaction, of different degrees of sub-division of work applied to the same industrial operations.

When industrial processes are broken down into a number of operations, which are easily learnt and carried out by the workers, output does not necesarily go up. The workers may be so bored by their over-simplified jobs that they are continually seeking a change in employment.

T.U.C.'S BLESSING

A heavy labour turnover in a factory, involving as it does the additional time and effort of training new employees, is a costly affair. To solve this type of problem it is essential that experiments are conducted with the full co-operation of management and workpeople.

The Trades Union Congress has given this project its blessing, and has asked its affiliated unions to help, by seeking the goodwill of their officers and members at places where suitable experiments can be made. Matters like the safeguarding of the average rates of earnings during the course of the experiments will be settled by union-management consultation.

Two examples have been given of the readiness of Britain's trade unions to change traditional attitudes and to engage in new experiments for the purpose of raising output. A willingness to play their part in helping the country to solve its economic problems has been the principal reason for the new approach. But it should not be forgotten that it is based essentially upon one big fact: full employment.

For the trade unions, production and employment problems are inseparable. At a time when unemployment is widespread, they cannot be expected to display much enthusiasm for increased productivity or to understand the economists' plea for greater efficiency and reduced costs.

The average worker's experience suggests the immediate effect of new machines is to replace men and he says to himself that as likely as not an improvement in industrial organisation will put him out of a job. He naturally turns to protective measures, even if they are restrictive in their effect.

Given full employment, however, and confidence that it will be maintained, the situation is a very different one. Admittedly, for many workers, whose attitudes have been conditioned by their past experience, the process of mental adjustment to a changed industrial environment is slow and laboured.

But gradually it becomes apparent that an improvement in their standards of living now depends greatly upon their own productive effort and labour-saving improvements in industrial organisation. Naturally, they want to see tangible results in their own pay packets, and to be protected against a speeding-up process which would make intolerable demands upon their health and happiness.

That is why the second condition, apart from full employment, for a constructive approach to production problems on the workers' side, is strong trade union organisation. Britain's experience is demonstrating that when both of these conditions are fulfilled, labour-management co-operation can become a promising reality.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Previous Closing	32.47
Today's Opening	32.48
Difference	+1
Today's Closing	32.27
Difference	—20

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 25.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Jeth	185	12
Gold Jeth	117	8
Silver Bullion	185	8
Silver Mint	185	8
Gold Ready	118	0
Sovereign	75	8
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila July	624	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Opening Stock Exchange:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 27-3/8.

General Motors unquoted.

U. S. Steel Common dol. 68-1/2.

Preference unquoted.—(PTI-Reuter).

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 25.

Coiryarn Beypore 135-145, Quilandy 145-155, Fibre Garbled 85, Ungarbled 75, Cocoanuts Raw 157-160, Dry 185-195, Cocoanut Oil 560, Copra Office 395, Dilpasand 410, Madras-Nottam 460, Pepper Wynaad 1730, Country 1710, Dry Ginger Chernad 700, Ernad 700, Coffee Robusta 162-8, Timber Pali 65-70, Junglewood 30-35, Vellapine 65-70, Benteak 45-52-8, Teak 90-120, Mango 3-4, Teak 18-20, Rosewood 18-22-8.

HOW 'CONCH' EDITOR WAS TRAPPED

Alleged Extortion Of Money

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

When the case against Mr. R. P. Iyer, Editor of "The Conch", an English weekly of Bombay, for alleged extortion of money from Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Editor of "The Blitz" was resumed in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown, at Esplanade Court today, two more prosecution witnesses were examined.

Sub-Inspector Mistry of the Anti-Corruption Department in his evidence said that Mr. Karanjia accompanied by his Deputy Editor, Mr. Nadkarni had come to the Anti-Corruption Department on January 6 and lodged a complaint against the accused of carrying on a campaign of vilification in his paper, "The Conch" against Mr. Karanjia and his wife. Inspector Miranda of the Anti-Corruption Department took down the complaint. Mr. Karanjia alleged in his complaint that the accused had threatened to intensify his campaign unless he was paid a sum of Rs. 5,000 as "hush money". Later, the accused was prepared to reduce his demand to Rs. 750 per month, witness added.

Sub-Inspector Mistry further stated that the conversation between Mr. Karanjia and the accused was recorded by Inspector Miranda and by Panch Witness on the earphone. These records were produced in the court as exhibits. According to witness, the accused is stated to have told Mr. Karanjia on the phone that he was writing "juicy" articles in his paper "The Conch" but it was the last time he was writing against Mr. Karanjia. The accused was also stated to have promised Mr. Karanjia that he would stop his campaign altogether against Mr. Karanjia in his paper from the succeeding week.

Witness then narrated the circumstances that led to the "trapping" of the accused in the "Blitz" office, while it is alleged, he was accepting Rs. 750 from Mr. Karanjia.

Panch witness, Mohan K. Bendale, also gave his evidence in the court. The case was adjourned to May 27.

"APPROVED FILMS"

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Since Sri Morarji R. Desai, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, inaugurated the preview of certain documentaries produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on May 22, representatives of the trade met the Hon'ble the Home Minister at the Secretariat. Mr. H. A. Kolhatkar, Assistant Controller (Distribution) Films Division, was also present.

Discussions were held with a view to settling the differences that have arisen between the trade and Government as regards the supply and exhibition of "Approved" films by exhibitors. The suggestions made at the meeting will be considered at the General Meeting to be held on Thursday May 26, 1949.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT IN KHAR LANDS

The Government of Bombay is examining possibilities of large scale manufacture of salt in Khar lands along the sea coast in Surat district. There are 87,845 acres of such land totally unfit for cultivation.

The Government has directed that whenever it would not be found feasible to reclaim these lands for cultivation, schemes should be prepared for using them for manufacturing salt. The work may be done departmentally, through private enterprise or on a co-operative basis.

ONLY VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Noel-Baker On Commonwealth

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter)—Britain wants no unwilling partners in the Commonwealth, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, decreed in a broadcast today—'Empire Day.'

Taking as his subject "the Commonwealth today" he said: "now we recognise that the Commonwealth is a voluntary association.

"We do not want unwilling partners who would impede its working that would be a source of weakness, not of strength.

"Their co-operation is a reality and not a sham".

NEPAL'S REQUEST FOR U. N. MEMBERSHIP

Consideration Deferred

LAKE SUCCESS, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Security Council's Membership Committee today decided to defer consideration of Nepal's request for membership in the United Nations until it received more information about Nepal's sovereignty and independence.

By nine votes to nil, with two abstentions, the Committee adopted the Chairman's proposal to send a letter to the Nepalese Representative, now in New York, requesting additional information on the status of his Government.

The Committee defeated a Soviet proposal that it should wait until it received further information, but that it should not approach the Nepalese Government directly with any questionnaire.

The next step is for the Committee to send to Major Padam Khatri, Nepalese Representative here, a copy of the document on Nepal drawn up by the Secretariat.

Major Khatri said today that only when he had studied this document would he be able to judge whether any further information was required.

Particular attention would be paid to the Soviet allegations that the 1923 treaty between Britain and Nepal threw some doubt on Nepal's complete independence, he added.

Photographs To Be Affixed On Permits

KARACHI (By Air).

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan Karachi, says "Numerous complaints have been received by the Government of Pakistan about the misuse of permits issued by the Permit officers. The applicants have in many cases indulged in black marketing and other malpractices. In order to stop these malpractices and provide a check against misuse of permits, the Government of Pakistan have been compelled to decide that passport size photographs should be affixed on all permits.

Pakistan May Impose Exchange Control

KARACHI, By Air.

The monetary relations of India and Pakistan are at present governed by a Payments Agreement which is due to expire on 30th June next. No decision has so far been taken regarding the arrangements to be made from 1st July, and it is not therefore correct to say that it has been decided to impose or not to impose Exchange Control," says a press communique issued by the State of Bank of Pakistan (Central Directorate,) Karachi.

SIMPLE MATTER TO FIND MISSING BODIES

French Detective Discovers "Identity Ray"

PARIS, (U.P.A.):— Jules Calte, who says he operates like radar, explained that it's a simple matter for him to find missing bodies, murderers and stolen jewels with his divining rod, a pendulum and a map.

"There's nothing phenomenal about it," Calte, a 40-year-old "radiesthesiste", said, adding that "everybody" could learn how with a little work.

Calte's methods attracted public attention when newspapers reported that he had helped police find the body of a coffin factory watchman who disappeared the night of January 1. Police searched two months in vain before calling in Calte, the reports said.

Officials at the prefecture of police admitted they often "used Calte, but were reluctant to disclose his address because "we don't want to put him in danger".

While Calte himself was willing to explain how he works and how he found the body of Claude Guenneau, the missing coffin factory watchman, he did not make it clear how "everybody" could learn to do the same.

"First you have to understand that each human being emits a special wave, as individual as his fingerprints, which I call the identity ray", he explained. "This ray is absorbed by all objects he comes in contact with, even for a short time.

"In the case of the coffin factory watchman, police brought me only a stocking of the watchman, who they believed was dead. I attuned myself to his identity rays from the stocking and it was easy.

First he held his divining rod at just arm's length and turned slowly around in all directions, he said.

"When the rod jerked and I felt the rays coming through, I used a compass to determine the exact direction they were coming from."

Marking a line across a map of France in the direction indicated by the compass, he swung his pendulum over it until he felt the rays again, he said. Then he carefully marked the spot on the map.

By using maps of smaller and smaller areas, he can determine to within 10 to 15 kilometers where the corpse is, he said. When the search is world-wide, he starts with a globe of the world.

"When I have defined an area of from 10 to 15 kilometers, I must go to the scene, where I use my divining rod to find the exact spot," he explained. "The body of the coffin factory watchman was found in a small stream within two meters of the spot I pointed out."

His technique worked on murders, too, Calte said. He told how he once helped police to find a killer by absorbing the identity rays of the death bullet which the killer held in his hands only a few second to load his gun.

Each metal, mineral or organic body also emits a distinctive ray, Calte explained.

"Recently in the Netherlands, three radiesthesistes took only two hours to discover a cache of stolen diamonds which the police had been hunting for two years", he said.

"Basically," he explained, "we work

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TOLL OF FOOT-BOARD TRAVELLING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Travelling on foot-board cost six workmen their lives and also resulted in serious injuries to five more, in a major tragedy which occurred between Thakurwadi and Monkey Hill cabins (station) halts, on the South East double line section over the Bhore Ghats of the G.I.P. Railway on Monday.

At about 3-50 p.m. yesterday, it is officially reported, while 21 Down Bombay-Poona Passenger and 34 Up Poona-Bombay Passenger were passing each other over the Bhore Ghat on the South East double line section of the G.I.P. Railway between Thakurwadi and Moneky Hill cabins, ten workmen engaged in railway construction work and one employee of Messrs. Tata Electric Company Ltd., who were travelling on the foot boards fell off the train and were seriously injured. One railway workman and one employee of the Tata Company died on the spot. Three more died before reaching Lonavla and one more between Lonavla and Poona, while being sent to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment.

Bright Prospects Of Peace In Indonesia

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A self-governing Indonesian Republic is being welded into being, says the well-known U.S. newspaper, the "Christian Science Monitor."

A banner headline says: "Indonesia: Old-style colonial rule rides out on waves of progress." Underneath is a six-column map with a two-column article signed by Ronald Stead, the "Monitor's" staff writer.

Stead's article says: "This time the prospect of a satisfactory settlement with the Netherlands is brighter."

"The Dutch 'police action' was an attempt to impose conditions by force on the ground that the Indonesian Republic could not deal effectively with communism and banditry. It has been called off after five months of guerilla jungle fighting.

"What has been emphasized in all this is that the old pattern of colonial strong-arm rule does not work any more.

"The French are finding it out in Indo-China and the British in Malaya.

"In these days you must have the people with you or you must go—as the British have gone already from India and Burma.

"It is more than just a good phrase for after-dinner speeches that colonial administration is trusteeship. The United Nations, with all its defects, can act as a safeguard. It has intervened and arbitrated effectively concerning Indonesia. It called on the Dutch to release the Indonesian leaders, and recommended elections and the formation of the United States of Indonesia by July 1, 1950.

"It is hard for a self-interested trustee to determine when and to what extent he must forfeit control. Whether or not indigenous Eastern peoples can govern themselves as well as Westerners can govern them is beside the point.

"The principle of ultimate self-determination is established. It is just a question of how long its application can and should be deferred.

"It is not easy for colonial powers to learn this lesson, because it assails their prestige, traditions and judgment. Of course, the Dutch can run Indonesia and its economy more effectively, by Western standards, than Indonesians can. They have long experience and extensive facilities.

"But the Dutch can remain in the Netherlands East Indies, without an interminable military commitment, only if the Indonesians agree to their doing so.

"Without their colonial resources, the Dutch would be hard pressed to retain their significant place in the European economic picture. Indonesians need the Dutch know-how, organizational strength, and outlets to profit themselves by those resources. So there must be compromise on the basis of enlightened self-interest.

"The Indonesian Republic, with its limited combat resources, has brought the Dutch to the acceptance of the United Nations' January directive. Five months of fighting ends, with the Indonesian contribution to the compromise being an agreement to cease firing.

"TRUCE MACHINERY"

"The United Nations Commission provided machinery for arriving at that truce....The Dutch and Republic delegates, in Batavia, the capital, announced preliminary agreement on the main points of the Security Council March 23 directive.

"That directive had instructed the commission to strive to bring the Dutch and Indonesian Republicans together on two main points—restoration of Republican authority in Jogjakarta, and organization of a round-table conference at The Hague for the purpose of setting up an independent Indonesian federation.

"The Republicans would not participate unless they were conceded in advance one-third of all seats in the future provisional representative body for all Indonesia.

"This has been agreed, and the Dutch have undertaken, moreover, not to establish or recognize any puppet federal units on former Republican territory. Neither will they challenge Republican authority in any place where it is currently functioning and Dutch authority is not....

"The Dutch have agreed to (the proposed) structure on a basis which makes the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia equal partners under the Dutch crown.

"This does not mean that the Indonesian problem is virtually solved. But resumption of negotiations at The Hague in a few weeks time will mean that the problem can be tackled anew in the light of the lessons learned since the Dutch 'police action' began five months ago.

"In the words of Mohammed Roem, leader of the Republican delegation at Batavia in the talks just concluded, 'With real good will and the help of all the parties concerned, what has been achieved can be used as a sound basis for future settlement!'

The newspaper says the Japanese gave Indonesia "theoretical freedom" but that "the real thing" is demanded now.—USIS.

N. J. Nair To Tour Far Eastern Countries

Mr. N. J. Nair, well-known Bombay Businessman and President of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery (India) Ltd., left Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Nair, on a tour of Japan and the Far Eastern Countries on last Sunday. His present visit to Japan and other eastern Countries is intended to acquire a knowledge of the Industry in those countries in this post-war period.

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj accorded him and Mrs. Nair a send-off on the occasion and wished them both 'bon voyage'.

Mr. Nair is expected to tour in these Countries for about two months.

INDIA WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR WORLD PEACE

Mrs. Pandit's Address At India League Of America

NEW YORK, May 25 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, declared in a speech last night "India has faith in democracy, and in that faith she seeks to build and strengthen herself so that she may contribute fully to the United strength of the forces of peace and progress".

Speaking at a dinner given in her honour by the India League of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mrs. Pandit said:

"I thank you for this expression of good will, and may I say how deep is my sense of gratitude to those who, by their faith in us, and by their unfailing sympathy and support for our cause in the past, have helped India towards freedom.

"The world has seen many changes in the last few years, among the most vital being those in India where our freedom has been won in a manner unique in history.

"India has been the meeting-place of many cultures which have been woven into the fabric of our national life. India has been inspired by this rich background of thought which has, through the ages, laid strers on the relevance of the spirit to the personality of man. This emphasis on the spirit has made it possible for India to produce a Buddha and a Gandhi. It has caused us to stress the role of morality in all forms of human behaviour in a manner which may seem incredible those who profess greater maturity in the field of politics.

"This is the background of our freedom— but it is still only the first step towards the things to which we stand pledged. What are these things? In the domestic sphere, a better way of life for our people—the raising of their standard of living—equality of opportunity. In international affairs the keynote of our policy is world peace. We stand for racial equality and for the freedom of subjected people. We desire, in the words of the charter, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours.

A POSITIVE POLICY

"This we can only achieve by keeping clear of alignments with any power blocs. The cause of peace can only be served by us if we pursue an independent policy. I would like to emphasize, however, that ours is not negative approach to world problems. The approach we follow is a very positive one and is inspired by the knowledge that our contribution can best be made in these terms.

That this policy does not come in the way of friendship or co-operation with other nations for mutual benefit is seen in our recent decision to retain our association with the Commonwealth. This step does not, in any way, limit our internal or external freedom, nor does it affect India's objective of becoming within a short time, a sovereign independent republic.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

"Since August 1947, when India entered her freedom, my Government have had to deal with complex and gigantic problems—the legacy of a period of foreign rule. We have, however, made considerable progress in many directions, and India, today presents a heartening picture of democracy in action. Among the major achievements of my government is the last two years has been the ending of deeply entrenched reactionary forces which had flourished in the Indian states for two centuries. The Government are now concentrating on the evolution of political institutions which will form the basis of democratic administration in these states.

"The problem of the rehabilitation of 7,500,000 refugees which threatened to overwhelm the Indian Government is also being dealt with skilfully and with courage.

The resettlement of a smaller number of refugees has been agitating the United Nations for a considerable time.

India has dealt with her refugees without external aid and though much still remains to be done, the situation is well under control and the lives of these unfortunate victims of a cruel fate are being gradually built up.

PROBLEM OF WORLD PEACE

Mrs. Pandit said the problem of raising the standard of living of the masses was not the problem of India alone, "It is the problem of more than three-fourths of the people and Governments of the world.

The problem of world peace is inseparable from the problem of development of under-developed countries" she declared.

"The world today is sick with fear and suspicion, while half of it lies in ruins from the effect of the last war, the race for more and more destructive weapons grows apace.

If it is to be saved from an inevitable catastrophe, we must find a fresh approach to human relation: that approach lies in a balance development of all peoples in the world, as indicated by President Truman in his plan to help develop backward areas but if this new approach is to have a measure of success, there must be a radical change in the attitude of some of the big powers.

"Colonial territories can no longer be regarded as sources of food or raw material for industries in order to maintain the industrial supremacy they held in the past. They are trusts—to be developed in the interests of the people who inhabit lands.

"India will be gravely disappointed if this great idea were to founder on the rocks of narrow national interests, or of power politics which so unfortunately dominate the international scene today.

"There is a fund of goodwill in India for the United States, and in the plans for our development we look to you for help. Your technical "know how" and equipment are needed to establish an ERA of peace and stability in the world.

HUMPHREY'S SPEECH

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, said Mrs. Pandit brought a wealth of talent and experience to her new assignment, adding "Mrs. Pandit's residence in this country offers us an invaluable liaison with Far Eastern democracy and an opportunity to fulfil our responsibilities and freedom in Asia.

"In the alliance of free democratic people India deserves an important position. In Asia, India's present situation is far more favourable than that of any other Far Eastern country. We must recognize her needs as equally crucial as those of Europe.

"We must recognize India's legitimate interests and her grievances against us.

The Senator suggested an exchange of students with India and granting of scholarships here to Indian students.

"It may be in the interest of world peace and world order that America extend direct financial assistance to India under the same terms as our Marshall Plan for Europe", he added.

Mr. Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, paid tribute to Mrs. Pandit's "brilliant fight against colonialism"

Sardar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, welcoming Mrs. Pandit, said: "I have read in certain sections of the Indian Press, and have also been told by many visiting Indians, that India should be on the watch for American imperialist intentions; that India should be careful that American businessmen, by one ruse or another, do not begin to have a stranglehold on our industries, that India should be on its guard against economics exploitation by the United States.

"I have been rather surprised to hear such talk. To me, it sounds very juvenile." Let me state bluntly and forthrightly that as of tonight, neither my colleagues nor I know of any group of American businessmen, or American people, or any clique in the United States Government, that is thinking in these Machiavellian terms." There are no such plans or schemes being worked at by American businessmen, the American Government, or the American people.

"No sovereign nation, no independent country, can be economically exploited by another country, except by the acquiescence and co-operation of its leaders and its Government.

"We should discard these illegitimate fears and welcome American capital, American skill, and American "know-how", because America is about the only country that can supply India's needs.

American businessmen are very desirous of extending their trade relations with India".

Part of Mrs. Pandit speech was later broadcast on the network of the Columbia broadcasting system and by the "Voice of America".

S. AFRICAN T.U. CHIEF'S PASSPORT TROUBLE

Government Attempts To Confiscate

JOHANNESBURG, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. E. S. Sachs, General Secretary of the Leftwing South African Garment Workers' Union, said here today he would not comply with a Government request to hand over his passport, except under court order.

Mr. Sachs had obtained a passport to attend an International Conferences of Textile and Clothing Workers' Trade Unions in Lyons, France, next month.

On Friday the Principal Immigration Officer in Johannesburg called on Mr. Sachs and, informing him of the decision of the Minister of the Interior to withdraw the passport, requested that it be handed over.

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, last September had his passport confiscated as he has leaving for Paris to attend the United Nations Assembly there.

Later he obtained a court interdict restraining the Minister of the Interior from preventing him leaving the country. Dr. Dadoo at last left for London without a passport.

TOSS OF COIN KEPT THEM APART

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, (P.T.I.-Reuter): A consulting engineer, who arrived here by air recently from New York, said that the toss of a coin had kept him and his mother apart for 34 years.

Australian-born, the engineer said that he left Australia in 1915 with the first Australian Imperial Forces. After the war he went to Canada and married a Canadian girl. They tossed a coin to see whether they would live in Canada or Australia. Canada won. He is now on his way to see his mother, who is aged 90.

His arrival in Adelaide coincided with "Mother's Day".

SUIT AGAINSA SABU

HOLLYWOOD, May 24 (PTI-Reuter)—Sabu, elephant boy of the films, today formally denied charges brought by British ballet dancer Brenda Julica that he is father of her child.

"I absolutely deny the charges which Miss Julica makes", he said.

"I am going to fight this thing with all my might. Of course I knew her once and we were friends—that's all".

The complainant charges that the 25 year old Indian was the father of her daughter, Michaela, born in Dublin on September 12 1948 and alleged that he refused to contribute towards the child's support.

Last October Sabu married film actress Marilyn Cooper who appeared with him in "Song of India."

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

PLAN TO CREATE CONFUSION AT PRAYER GROUND

Prosecution Counsel Traces Evolution Of Conspiracy

SIMLA, May 25 (A.P.I.).

MR. C. K. DAPHTARY, Chief Prosecution Counsel in the Gandhi Murder Case, continuing his arguments today, narrated how the idea to create commotion at the prayer ground at Birla House on January 20 was evolved even before January 10. Mr. Daphtary also dwelt at length on the defence criticism of the police and Mr. Morarji Desai's action.

At the outset, Mr. Justice Khosla asked the chief prosecution counsel to elucidate how Mrs. Badge happened to convey to the police the torn letter, purported to have been written by Karkare to Badge, in May 1947 in connection with the supply of some 'stuff'.

Mr. Daphtary in reply stated that Badge had asked his wife to bring certain papers from his house. As she did not know precisely what that paper was, she carried the torn letter to Badge in the new C.I.D. building.

MURDER PLAN DELAYED

Mr. Daphtary then referred to the events of January 14 and submitted that taking together the events of that date, namely, the carrying of arms and ammunition to Bombay by Badge, the assignment of insurance policies by Nathuram Godse in favour of Mrs. Gopal and Mrs. Apte and Gopal Godse's application for leave from January 15, it already showed that some general plan to murder Mahatma Gandhi was there on that day. It was probable that the details of the plan might not have been chalked out till January 20. Apte and Godse wanted to executive their plan as quickly as possible but it was delayed as Badge could not supply them the "stuff" before January 14.

GODSE'S DIARY

In his reply to the defence suggestion that Nathuram Godse was not present in Poona on January 16 Mr. Daphtary referred to the personal diary of Nathuram Godse and said that there was an entry of Rs. 20 which related to a trip to Poona and back. Had Godse given that money to somebody else he would have mentioned his name in the diary. Since no name was given he would submit that the money was spent by Godse himself.

Referring to the meeting at the Marina Hotel and the distribution of arms on January 20, Mr. Daphtary said that the idea of exploding the gun cotton slab at the prayer meeting and, in the confusion so caused, the idea of murdering Mahatma Gandhi was an established fact. Apte had suggested that Madanlal and Shanker should have a gun cotton slab each, while Badge stated that one gun cotton slab was sufficient to create commotion. So it was clear that the plan existed on January 20. Why should not have the plan existed on January 10, Mr. Daphtary asked.

On January 9, he said, a lot of "stuff" was shown by Badge to Karkare, Madanlal, Om Prakash, and Chopra. On January 10, Apte asked Badge for five hand grenades and two gun cotton slabs. Therefore the idea of creating confusion at the prayer ground on January 20 was evolved before January 10. Apte, had told Badge that Karkare and others would see the "stuff" on January 9. Madanlal had said that being a refugee, he should ignite the gun cotton slab at the prayer meeting.

DETAILS OF PLAN

Mr. Daphtary said that the pith and substance of the plan was to explode the gun cotton slab and cause confusion to create an opportunity to carry out their end, if not with impunity at least with a possibility of escaping. If the object was not achieved by explosion, the whole thing would fall flat.

After the explosion, five or six people from the edge of the crowd at the prayer meeting, nearest the explosion, moved towards the place of the explosion. Madanlal did not stir from there. Nathuram Godse, Apte and Gopal Godse had no weapons with them. Badge had no weapons with him as he had left them in the taxi and Shanker was asked by Badge not to do anything unless he was asked. Karkare was the only man then left. It was settled that Badge should fire at Mahatma Gandhi first and when he saw Badge doing nothing he (Karkare) also did not act.

Surjit Singt had said that Nathuram Godse, Apte, Karkare and Gopal Godse came to the taxi either before the explosion or immediately after the explosion and asked him to start the car. Mr. Daphtary said it was open to him to suggest that they came to the taxi after the explosion. "If you assume that the 'sine qua non' of action was confusion and if confusion did not occur, then it is a logical conclusion that nothing was done."

According to witnesses from Birla House, Mr. Daphtary went on, the prayer continued even after the bomb explosion. According to the evidence on record, the plan of the conspiracy was to create a commotion but when the plan failed nothing further was done.

DR. JAIN'S STORY

Replying to the defence argument that Dr. J. C. Jain's story about the conspiracy was a concocted one, Mr Daphtary submitted that it was admitted by Madanlal that Dr. Jain was interested in him, that Madanlal looked him up off and on and that before Madanlal left for Delhi he saw Dr. Jain on three occasions. What motive then Dr. Jain had in concocting a story against Madanlal, asked Mr. Daphtary.

Mr. Daphtary said it was absurd to say that Dr. Jain put up a false story in order to protect himself. It would have caused no harm to Dr. Jain if he had not come forward and informed the authorities about the conspiracy. Dr. Jain at first did not believe Madanlal when he told him about the conspiracy, as in those days refugees used to abuse Gandhiji. But when actually a bomb exploded at Birla House Dr. Jain took Madanlal's story seriously and informed Mr. Morarji Desai about it.

Replying to the defence criticism that if the police and Mr. Morarji Desai had come to know about the conspiracy on January 21, why did they not take steps to save the life of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Daphtary said that not withstanding the incident of January 20, hundreds of people used to attend the prayer meeting. Either the prayers should have been stopped or the public should not have been allowed. But either of these could not have been done without the consent of Mahatma Gandhi. In the alternative, everyone who came to the prayer ground should have been "certified pass on," which would make it impossible for everyone to attend the prayer meeting. The last process which by itself would have limited the number of persons at the prayer meeting— a fact which would not have been unnoticed by Mahatma Gandhi. It was a fact that prayers continued even after January 20 without anyone being searched and without any limitations being placed on any body That being so, no one could have stopped any determined person to prevent what had happened.

MR. DESAI'S ATTITUDE

Mr. Daphtary contended that Mr Morarji Desai's attitude was compatible with the position he held. Mr Desai did something not on the basis that there was a conspiracy but on the basis that what Dr. Jain told him was 'prima facie' credible.

Replying to the Defence Counsel's criticism of Mr. Morarji Desai's evidence, Mr. Daphtary said that obviously Mr. Morarji Desai did not disbelieve Dr. Jain. Mr. Desai had said that from his experience of human nature it struck him that what Dr. Jain had told him was true. Mr. Daphtary was not sure whether Mr. Desai immediately jumped to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy but said that Mr. Desai felt that there was some room for caution. That was perfectly natural.

An argument had been advanced that either Mr. Desai was telling a lie or he did not believe Dr. Jain If the idea had been to cook up a conspiracy he would not have adopted a cautious attitude.

When Mr. Desai went to Ahmedabad he informed Sardar Patel, Home Minister, what he had heard from Dr. Jain and he also told him that he was keeping a watch at Bombay.

India's Adverse Trade Balance With Argentina

WASHINGTON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter)—The conversion of India's adverse trade balance with Argentina into a favourable balance will be one of the principal objectives of the Indian Ambassador-designate to Argentine Mr. Jamshed Vesugar, on his arrival in Buenos Aires.

Mr. and Mrs. Vesugar will leave the United States next Friday to continue their journey to Argentine en route they will visit the Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro Mr. Minoo Masani, and they will arrive in Buenos Aires on June 4th.

BARTER ARRANGEMENT

The Ambassador-designate will take up his new post at a time when current agreements for the supply of food grains to India by the Argentine expire. These agreements were negotiated in the first instance—in 1947—by Mr. Vesugar and were based on the barter of Indian jute.

Mr. Vesugar told reporters today that in negotiating new agreements he would seek to place Indo-Argentine trade on a more extensive cash basis, but he said he realised that some barter arrangement, involving Indian jute, might still be necessary.

Mr. Vesugar said he hoped to be able to develop the existing trade with Argentina in Indian textiles and he thought that India might find an outlet in Argentina for some of her cement production.

The Ambassador-designate said it was not India's intention to establish a very large diplomatic mission in Buenos Aires, where India is at present represented by a Charge d'Affaires.

Howeve, it was his intention to establish an infomation section in the hope of enlarging knowledge of India among the people of Argentina.

After 11 Years Abdullah Visits Tithwal

SRINAGAR, May 24. (A.P.I.): Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Premier of Kashmir, returned here after a three-day tour of Tithwal front and Karnah area.

This was Sheikh Abdullah's first visit to these areas of the state in 11 years. Thousands of people had collected all along the route to welcome the Premier.

At Tithwal yesterday, Sheikh Abdullah joined in the celebrations of the "capture of Tithwal" a year ago. Indian troops celebrated the anniversary at Chambkot village four miles from Tithwal.

Addressing the troops, Sheikh Abdullah recounted how Indian troops under the leadership of Major General Thimayya had covered 60 miles in five days and dislodged the enemy from vital positions. This, he said, saved thousands of innocent Muslims.

At Karnah Sheikh Abdullah was presented a civic address in which "havoc and destruction caused by the raiders there" were detailed.

One Crore Deficit In Kolhapur Budget

KOLHAPUR, May 24, (A. P. I.): A review by two officers of the Bombay Government's Finance Department of the current year's Budget of Kolhapur State, now merged in Bombay, showed a deficit of Rs. 60 lakhs. it was learnt today.

Except for three small areas, the State will soon form a district of Bombay Province.

The deficit, which may rise to a crore of rupees next year, is mainly attributed by financial experts to the application of Bombay scales of pay and allowances for Government servants and the loss of Excise revenue on the introduction of prohibition.

Other causes include increases grant to municipal schools and reduction in the prices of rationed foodgrains.

There was a cash balance of a little over Rs. 20 lakhs when Kolhapur State merged with Bombay on March 1 this year, it is reported.

STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING

NAGPUR, May 24, (A.P.I.): Two people are reported to have been struck dead by lightning at Chikhli, Buldhana District in Berar. About 50 others were injured in a thunderstorm lasting about 10 minutes.

W. F. T. U.'s Renewed Charges Against India Govt

LAKE SUCCESS, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): The World Federation of Trade Unions today again accused India of alleged "repeated and flagrant infringement of trade union rights."

In a complaint addressed to the United Nations Secretary-General, the Communist controlled W.F.T.U. charged that "hundreds of trade union leaders are at present in prison. Their only crime is their struggle to obtain better working conditions for the workers.

The W.F.T.U. contended that Indian Government has shown once again its intention of doing its utmost "to break and annihilate the free and representative trade union movement". This action, they charge, "constitutes cynical defiance of the United Nations, since the Economic and Social Council in a resolution has "drawn the attention of all member states to the importance of ensuring within their respective territories the full exercise of trade union rights."

R.A.F. AIR BLITZ IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, May 24, (PTI-Reuter): The Royal Air Force's biggest air blitz yet in the Malaya fighting against a guerilla position 18 miles west of Kuala Lumpur, was gaining momentum today as a ground force of Scots Guards and police waited to move in.

Ground crews were working at high pitch at Kuala Lumpur airfield, servicing and loading with bombs a constant stream of planes. Twenty-four airstrikes, ten of them yesterday, have been made on the guerillas eight square mile jungle hideout.

Simultaneously another air attack was being carried out on guerilla positions on the Negri Semblian Pahang border on which Beaufighters and Spitfires have so far made ten strikes.

United Front Against Vyshinsky

PARIS, May 25, (PTI-Reuter): Speeches on German unity at the Paris Council of Foreign Ministers showed a united front by the three Western occupying powers yesterday against M. Andrei Vyshinsky's proposals for putting the clock back in Germany.

M. Vyshinsky surprised the Western delegates by proposing a strict return to four power control without any apparent concessions to the growing political and economic freedom which has lately been handed over to German authorities in both halves of Germany.

The limit of Germar responsibility proposed by M. Vyshinsky appeared to be a central state council in Berlin under the tutelage of a re-imposed Allied Control authority.

It would be premature to suppose, observers here feel, that M. Vyshinsky's opening speech represents his last word on German economic or political unity.

The fact that he mentioned neither the Soviet Zone Peoples Congress nor the Western Bonn Assembly, but merely the German Economic Organisations, suggests that he is reserving his proposals for a central German Government for separate treatment.

British Consul General In Haifa Recalled

LONDON, May 24 (UPA): The British Consul General in Haifa, Cyril Marriott, has been recalled from his post and will arrive here on June 5, it was learnt today.

He will be given another consular post. The British Foreign Office is considering whether to make Haifa a Consulate General or an ordinary Consulate.

No new Consul General for Haifa will be appointed for the present. In the meantime, Vice-Consul D. O'Leary will handle Marriott's job.

KOSI RIVER IN SPATE

BANARAS, May 25 (A. P. I.): The river Kosi on the Nepal-Bihar border being in spate, train services between Duram and Madhepura on the O. T. Railway in Bhagalpur District have been suspended from May 22.

A high railway official at Gorakhpur headquarters of the O. T. Railway stated that the river touched the rail from Dauram to Madhepur.

Rains in the hills in Nepal territory have caused this sudden rise in the level of the river.

ZAFRULLAH KHAN FAILS AGAIN

No Decision On Hyderabad In Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, May 24 (P. T. I.-Reuter).

THE Security Council adjourned today, without taking any decision on Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan's statement on Hyderabad.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister charged to-day that the Muslim population of Hyderabad had been victims of brutal Indian suppression since the Indian Government took over the state last autumn.

Khan told the United Nations Security Council that the Nizam's Government "did everything possible" to avert a conflict with the Indian Government before being occupied by the Indian Army. Under the Indian Military Administration, he said, Hyderabad's Muslims suffered "indiscriminate slaughter, loot and arson."

Khan read dispatches published in various papers, including the "Times of India" and Karachi "Dawn" reporting numerous such incidents. He said that such incidents had occurred "as recently as two or three months ago."

Zafrullah added that when the news of "persecution" of Muslims in Hyderabad "percolates into Pakistan, it has the most disastrous effect on the population there, and our government has trouble in maintaining law and order." Khan read to the Council a "New York Times" dispatch this week reporting demonstrations in Karachi against the "anti-Muslim policy of the Indian Government."

He said: "Hyderabad is not an isolated issue between India and Pakistan. It's one of the issues which continue to menace the peace between these two countries."

Khan cited as a "novel method of persecuting an individual" a regulation published in the Hyderabad Gazette of last October 21, nullifying any "transfer of movable or immovable property made since August 15, 1947, by any person whose name may be announced in the Gazette or any of his relatives." He said: "Of course all persons affected by such regulations are Muslims."

Khan ridiculed an Indian report that freedom of entrance and exit had been restored in Hyderabad. He challenged the Council to check his charge that an Indian lawyer had been refused permission to go to Hyderabad to defend the state's former Prime Minister.

He said the Pakistan Government recently suggested to the Indian Government that Pakistan's High Commissioner should go to Hyderabad to make a personal investigation of the status of Muslims. He said New Delhi refused permission for such a visit.

DISTINCTIVE COURTESY

Sir Mohammad distributed among members of the Council three photographs—which he said had been published in the Indian press and which he declared showed "what distinctive courtesy" was being shown now to the Nizam, "once described, correctly or incorrectly, as the richest man in the world."

In the first picture, he said, the Nizam was shown standing by the side of the Military Governor of Hyderabad (Major General J. N. Choudhury), in the second picture, Sir Mohammad said, the Nizam was standing "meekly between the Military Governor and the Prime Minister of India".

The third picture was one in which the Prince of Berar was shown as receiving the States Minister of India.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, outlining steps tht should be taken to stop "the persecution of Muslims in the State" said: "The main aspect that affects Pakistan is that the present continuing persecution constitutes a serious menace to relations between the two Governments. I am not here to get a hostile verdict against any Government. My aim is to get the Council to make recommendations which when worked out, would eliminate causes preventing a friendly relationship between India and Pakistan.

Sir Mohammad made these proposals for Council action:

Firstly, if the Security Council has any doubts on the juridical competence of the Council in this ispute it should refer the question to the International Court.

Secondly, the Council should take provisional measures under Article 40 of the Charter to prevent the situation between India and Pakistan from deteriorating.

Thirdly, the Government of India sould be asked to take the following provisional measures:

(1) A general amnesty for all political opposition. (2) The Ministers and other political leaders to be set free. (3) Cessation of all other persecution. (4) If, in the opinion of the Council, India has committed aggression then steps should be taken to restore the status quo in Hyderabad "as far as possible". (5) The Security Council should devise some means of ascertaining the facts in Hyderabad. (6) Organise a plebiscite under the guidance and supervision of the United Nations.

Sir Mohammad concluded: "Pakistan is not in any way unfriendly to India and desires to have the fullest co-operation.

The Hyderabad question, if it were solved, would eliminate one of the major causes that threaten peace between India and Pakistan".

The Security Council, having heard the case brought by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, is not expected to take any further action in he matter.

The position inside the Council at present, and most likely also in the future, is that there are no seven members prepared to intervene in this dispute either on one side or the other. Consequently no majority is likely for further action.

Reaction among several members after today's meeting was that the best solution would be to let the matter rest and hope that eventually it would be forgotten as relations between India and Pakistan improved.

Sir Benegal Narasing Rau, Indian representative, who attended today's meeting of the Council witout intervening, told reporters afterwards that he was not prepared to comment on the substance of Sir Mohammad's numerous charges.

He added: "It would have been far better if this matter had not been brought up at all."

Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Pakistan envoy in Washington, stated after the meeting that he would keep an eye on developments and see what further steps would have to be taken.

Mixed Grill

IN one of his novels, R. K. Narayan narrates an incident in which the children of the house lay in wait for the noctural visitors to their garden, who stole all the flowers. When they actually seized hold of him and took him into the house, he was found to be a Sadhu who claimed that he came early to pick the flowers in the garden for the worship of God. Mother, of course, was shocked that the children should have laid rude hands on a holy man. So the Sadhu was allowed to go away with the salutations and apologies of mother.

One need not necessarily be a Sadhu to worship God — or to steal flowers for that purpose. Nobody would think of dealing with the flower thieves of Shivaji Park, for instance, in such regal style as the Sadhu in the novel. That does not, however, stop them from carrying on their holy work, without in the least being worried about what anybody thinks of them or does to them. Of course, Shivaji Park is not the only place where this happens. It is only typical. Wherever the Hindu lives — he sallies forth or sends his children out in the morning. They prowl about the neighhourhood, climb walls, poach into gardens, break through hedges and collect all the flowers they can possibly hold of. This has nothing to do with poverty. Very often he buys flowers but his God particularly likes stolen flowers. The more the trouble the worshipper takes and causes to others the more beloved are the flowers to God.

Watch the Shivaji Park area, if you doubt me. Operation "flower stealing" starts early. Earlier than the early milkman the first wave of the more active poachers will have combed the compounds and carried away whatever is possible. The invasion goes, on tide after tide, when little girls and boys go about with tiny baskets or brass plates, picking what the earlier hordes have left untouched.

There was a 'Parijata' tree in our compound. The peculiarity of these tiny flowers is that they grow in such abundance that they cannot be picked one by one. The tree has to be given a vigorous shaking so that it sheds the flowers which can then be collected.

The noise of shaking the parijate, starting so early in the days became such a nuisance to the residents that an attempt was made to chastise the flower thieves. The result was a near riot. In sheer despair and as a measure of self-defence, the tree had to be cut down.

Protest, abuse and even occasional chastisement do not deter the flower thieves. It must be writ in the holy scriptures: BLESSED ARE THEY WHO ARE REVILED BY THEIR NEIGHBHOURS, BECAUSE THEIR PLACE IN HEAVEN IS ASSURED.

Grumbler

FROM A REPORTER TO A DEFENCE SECRETARY

Forrestal Stood By America In All Emergencies

Starting as a newspaper reporter, James V. Forrestal who jumped to death from a thirteenth floor hospital room in Bethesda on Sunday last, had many changes in life, before he became the U.S. Secretary of Defence. Though he was promoted to the status of an Editor in the "Daily Princetonian" within a short time of his journalistic career, Forrestal changed over to business but only to remain there for a brief period. The U.S. Navy became his first love in later life and during World War II. he was appointed the Under-Secretary for Navy.

Forrestal never failed to respond to the country's call in times of emergency. He laid aside his business career twice. The first was during World War I, when he left a New York banking concern to enlist in the United States Naval Air Service, becoming a navy pilot. At the close of the war, after serving in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, he ranked as a lieutenant.

The second time was in August, 1940. The United States Congress, to enable the Navy Department to operate more efficiently amid the complexities of modern warfare, had created the post of Under-Secretary of the Navy. Forrestal, who had been an administrative adviser to President Roosevelt for less than two months, was selected by the President for the post and charged with the responsibility for all material procurement for the Navy.

On May 19, 1944, Forrestal, a Democrat, became Secretary of the Navy after the death of Secretary Frank Knox.

At the time of Forrestal's resignation, he was the only member of the late President Roosevelt's Cabinet who remained in the Cabinet of President Truman.

Forrestal had said that, in his judgment, the armed forces unification law "constituted the most decisive and definitive step taken by this country in the formation of a national military policy policy since the foundation of the Republic."

AS A REPORTER

Born in the little town of Beacon in Duchess County, New York, on February 15, 1892, Forrestal attended local schools and later became a newspaper reporter, working for his hometown newspaper and others in near-by Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon and continuing to do so after he entered college.

Classes at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire kept him busy for a year, then he transferred to Princeton University in New Jersey. He became editor of the "Daily Princetonian" and a member of the Senior Council, and made tennis and wrestling part of his programme. He completed his studies in 1915 but did not take a degree.

After college, Forrestal worked with a zinc company and a tobacco products company in New York City for a year before he joined Dillon, Read and Company, a New York banking firm, in 1916. The following year, when the United States entered World War I, he joined a group of Princeton men who had trained for entry into Naval aviation, was sent to Canada for further flight training, and then was assigned to a Naval air base in the United States and later to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

BACK TO BUSINESS

Returning to his former post with Dillon, Read and Company, after being mustered out of the Navy in 1919, Forrestal was made head of the department of bond sales, and in 1923 became a partner. He earned a reputation as an efficient administrator in the financial field, and in 1937 became president of the company.

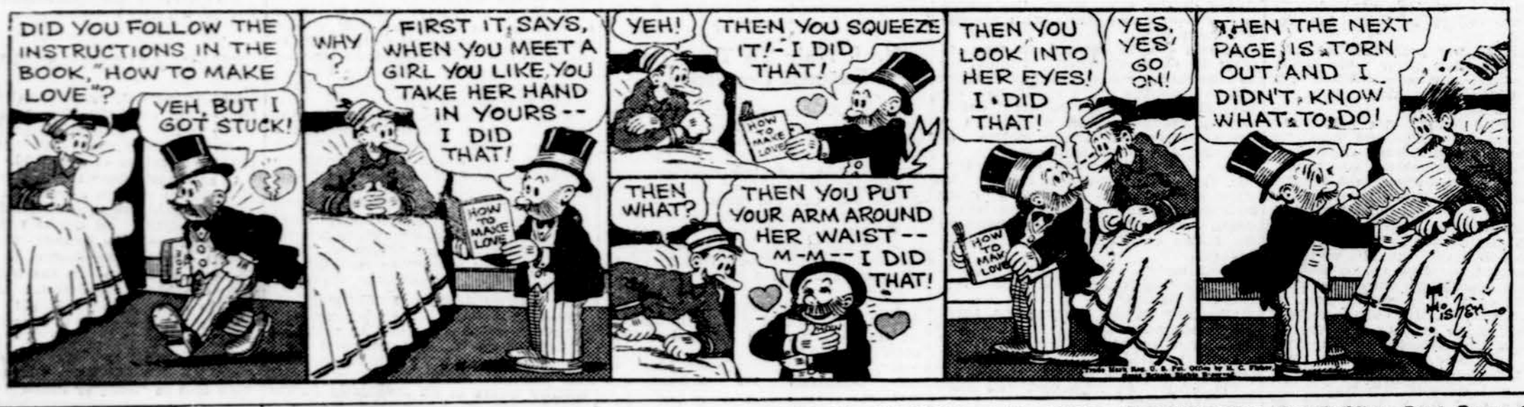
In 1940 Forrestal went to Washington, D.C., to become an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, and two months later was named to the Navy post. From the day of his appointment, Forrestal was Secretary Knox's driving force behind the production of the ships, planes and guns, which played such a significant part in the United States war effort.

With the United States' entry into World War II, Forrestal's responsibilities as Under-Secretary of the Navy increased. Part of his job was to keep in touch with representatives of Allied nations to correlate the production of war materials. In April, 1941, he flew to London to facilitate the execution of naval procurement plans connected with the Lend-Lease programme, and he made several trips to the South Pacific war theatre.

Although Forrestal was one of the quietest and most modest men in the country's administration, he was nevertheless determined, resilient and tough. He had what the "New York Times" called "a pungent sense of reality." He was noted for his inquiring mind and wide range of interests.

Mr. Forrestal, who was married in 1926, leaves his wife and two sons, Michael and Peter.—USIS.

MUTT AND JEFF—Gentle Reader, You Can Make Up Your Own Finish For This Strip — **By BUD FISHER**


DID YOU FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THE BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE LOVE"?
YEH, BUT I GOT STUCK!
WHY?
FIRST IT SAYS, WHEN YOU MEET A GIRL YOU LIKE YOU TAKE HER HAND IN YOURS -- I DID THAT!
HOW TO MAKE LOVE
YEH!
THEN YOU SQUEEZE IT! - I DID THAT!
HOW TO MAKE LOVE
THEN WHAT?
THEN YOU PUT YOUR ARM AROUND HER WAIST -- M-M-- I DID THAT!
THEN YOU LOOK INTO HER EYES! I DID THAT!
YES, YES! GO ON!
HOW TO MAKE LOVE
THEN THE NEXT PAGE IS TORN OUT AND I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO!
MUTT
JEFF

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